Measuring Up

Progress Report on the Government of Alberta Business Plan

Annual Report
2007-2008

Alberta

This is the report to Albertans on ***Budget 2007 Managing Our Growth.*** It is a permanent public record of the dollars spent and the results achieved by the Government of Alberta for the 2007-08 fiscal year.

The **Government of Alberta Annual Report** consists of two parts:

- ***Measuring Up***, which reports on the progress that has been made towards achieving the government's goals.
- ***Consolidated Financial Statements***, which provide an overall accounting of the Government's revenue and spending, and assets and liabilities. The *Consolidated Financial Statements* are published in a separate document.

Annual reports for each ministry are published in September and provide additional detailed information on performance and financial results.

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ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT

The **Measuring** Up component of the government's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2008 was prepared under my direction on behalf of the government in accordance with the *Government Accountability Act* and the government's accounting policies. All of the government's policy decisions as at June 18, 2008 with material economic or fiscal implications have been considered in the preparation of the Annual Report.

Lloyd Snelgrove
President of Treasury Board

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Introduction

Measuring Up is part of the Alberta government's commitment to be open and accountable to the people of Alberta and endeavours to go beyond reporting financial information by answering the questions: what did the government achieve with the dollars spent; did the government actually do what it said it was going to do; and did the government progress toward achieving its goals?

To answer these questions, Measuring Up reports on the progress toward achieving the 10 government goals presented in the 2007-10 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan. This is accomplished by comparing the actual results of performance measures and spending against the targets published in the government business plan, and providing an explanation of significant performance variances. In addition, Measuring Up reports on the current outcomes of government strategies identified under each of the goals in the 2007-10 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan. Performance targets for the measures under each goal are set so that they are challenging given the resources available to achieve those targets.

Overall, reporting the results of the performance measures and the outcome of each of the government strategies helps the reader to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts that government policies, programs, services and strategies are having in progressing toward government goals.

Link to Ministries

In addition to the information presented in Measuring Up, more detailed performance information is reported in the ministry annual reports published each fall. Performance information presented in the ministry annual reports provides information on the progress toward ministry business plan goals. Ministry business plans and annual reports are closely linked to and support the government business plan and annual report.

What's New?

In 2007, the Alberta government agreed to participate in a two-year multi-jurisdictional research project led by the CCAF (formerly known as the Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation) with funding from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The objective of the project is to examine and strengthen public performance reporting in Canada's public sector. As part of that study, a number of consultations were held with Alberta legislators, the media and non-governmental organizations to identify ways of improving Alberta's public performance reports.

Although the final "Improving Public Performance Reporting in Alberta" report will not be released until the fall of 2008, some of the initial findings have been incorporated into this year's Measuring Up report to make it a more relevant and readable document. Additions to this year's Measuring Up report include:

- A performance summary for each of the goals showing the results of the measures against targets and trend information;
- Forward looking information, which is a table indicating the annual estimated expense and capital spending that will be directed toward achieving each goal over the next three years;
- A list of some important initiatives that government will implement over the next three years to achieve its goals. (These initiatives reflect the government's response to changes in circumstances, external events and issues of importance to Albertans. More information on these initiatives can be found in the 2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan published as part of Budget 2008);
- For all of the measures, historical data for the last five years presented in either graphs or tables along with a brief description of the measures and their results, with an explanation if targets were not achieved, and a description of the government's activities that influenced the results; and
- A brief report on the outcomes of all of the past strategies published in the 2007-10 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.

Reader's Guide

- The *Government Accountability Act* requires that the government publish a consolidated annual report for the Province of Alberta that includes a comparison of its performance results to the performance targets established in the three-year government business plan. The Act also requires an explanation of any significant variances between results and targets.
- 2007-08 Measuring Up reports on the 10 goals, the 64 measures, and the numerous government strategies established in the 2007-10 Government Business Plan. Reporting on the measures and strategies provides information on the progress made toward goal achievement.
- Each goal has four sections:

  What the Goal Means – This section provides a brief description of the goal statement.

  Expenses and Capital Plan Spending – This section includes three graphs that provide information pertaining to the government expense directed toward achieving the goal. The three graphs are "Goal Expense," "Percent of Total Expense," and "Capital Plan Spending." The goal expense information is derived from the Expense by Function amounts reported in the 2007-08 Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Capital Plan Spending is aligned with the 2007-10 Capital Plan spending that is directed at government-owned and supported infrastructure.

  Progress Report on Strategies – This section provides a brief progress report on each of the strategies related to the goal. More detailed information will be available in ministry annual reports published in September 2008.

  Performance Measures – This section contains graphs representing the historical results, the most current results, and the 2007-08 target level for each of the measures under each goal. Next to each goal is a discussion of the results of the measures, reasons for any significant variance from targets, and actions the government has taken to influence the results. A listing of the data sources and notes to the graphs can be found at the back of this document.

- **Performance Measures Methodology**

  Further details on the measures, such as the methodology, any changes in the methodology from previous years, data sources, and general factors that may impact results, are available online at www.alberta.ca.

Performance Summary

- The Performance Summary has two sub-sections under each goal:

  How Do We Measure Up? – This section is a summary table containing targets, results and 5-year trend information symbolized by an up or down arrow. Arrows indicate at least three consecutive years of a positive or negative trend, while a horizontal line indicates no discernable trend.

  What Are We Doing Next to Achieve This Goal? – This section outlines future initiatives and the annual program and capital spending directed toward goal achievement as found in the 2008-11 Government Business Plan.

GOAL ONE 1 Alberta will have a diversified and prosperous economy

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal One Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – p.17 Three-year average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (inter-provincial rank).	Highest	2.3% 3rd highest (2004-07)	⇧
Total Goods Exports – p.17 International commodity exports measured in current dollars, including primary agriculture, primary forestry, mining and energy, and manufactured goods.*	$82.3 billion (2005-2007)	$78.7 billion[r] (2005-07)	⇧
Personal Disposable Income – p.17 Current dollars per capita (inter-provincial rank).	Highest	Highest $34,494[p] (2007)	⇧
Labour Productivity – p.18 Inter-provincial rank of real Gross Domestic Product in dollars per hour worked.	Highest	Highest $49.75 (2006)	⇧
Manufacturing and Service Industry Investment – p.18 The value of new capital expenditures on construction and machinery and equipment in Alberta's manufacturing and services industry ($ billions and % change).	$17.7 billion (7.0%)	$19.8 billion (12.0%) (2007)	⇧ ⇧
Upstream Oil and Gas Industry Investment – p.18 Annual capital expenditures in Alberta on exploration and development of oil, oil sands and gas resources.	Equal to or greater than $15 billion (2007)	$37.7 billion (2006)	⇧
Manufacturing and Service Exports – p.19 The value of Alberta's international exports of manufactured goods and services in current dollars (percentage change).	$29.4 billion (6.0%)	$30.2 billion* (4.2%) (2007)	⇧ ⇧
Total Tourism Expenditures – p.19 Value of all tourism expenditures made by residents and non-residents, in current dollars.	$5.6 billion	$5.6 billion* (2007)	⇧
Labour Force Participation Rate – p.19 Inter-provincial rank of labour force participation.	Highest	Highest 74.1% (2007)	—
Government Support for Innovation – p.20 Percentage of Government of Alberta expense used to support innovation.	Increase above prior year (2.67%)	2.94% (2006-07)	⇧
Sponsored Research at Alberta Universities – p.20 Total sponsored research revenue attracted by Alberta universities.	$670 million	$686.5 million (2006-07)	⇧
Business Expenditures on Research and Development – p.20 Alberta business expenditures on research and development.	$854 million	$1,077 million (2005)	⇧

[r] Revised [p] Preliminary * Estimate 5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. — No discernable trend.

* The Budget 2007-10 target of 1.2% increase is no longer meaningful due to significant revisions to Statistics Canada's export data.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	1.91	2.14	2.13	2.22
Capital Spending (millions)	112	64	57	44

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Develop a comprehensive provincial energy strategy;
- Develop and implement a framework that defines roles and mandates for publicly funded organizations that support world class research and innovation in Alberta;
- Encourage technology commercialization and increase the Canadian venture capital invested in Alberta, in part by establishing the Alberta Enterprise Fund;
- Strengthen and diversify the agriculture sector by increasing the market value of differentiated and value-added agricultural products and expanding into new markets and products;
- Increase the total off-reserve labour force of Alberta's First Nations, Métis and Inuit to 74,000 by 2010;
- Increase the number of international immigrants and temporary foreign workers to 50,000 by the end of 2009;
- Double the number of workers entering the Provincial Nominee Program to 3,000;
- Help newcomers to Alberta to integrate and settle into the community by increasing the support services provided to them;
- Implement strategies to increase upgrading and refining capacity in Alberta, including the implementation of Bitumen Royalty In-Kind;
- Develop and implement policies, initiatives and tools to help Alberta businesses to improve their productivity and global competitiveness;
- Introduce a 10% tax credit to stimulate private sector Scientific Research and Experimental Development in Alberta;
- Coordinate international missions to market Alberta as an immigration destination;
- Strengthen the competitiveness of the forestry sector by working with industry to identify options to improve the long-term viability of the sector; and
- Address competing use of land through planning and decision-making directed by the completion and implementation of the Land-use Framework.

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Two Performance Measures		2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Literacy and Numeracy – p.24				
Percentage of all students in Grade 9 who achieve the acceptable standard on Provincial Achievement Tests:			(2006-07)	
	Language Arts	80%	78%	—
	Mathematics	70%	66%	—
Dropout Rate (K-12) – p.24		4.9%	5.0%	⇧
Annual dropout rate of students (age 14-18).			(2006-07)	
High School Completion Rate (K-12) – p.24				
Percentage of students who complete high school within five years of entering Grade 10.		78%	79.5% (2006-07)	⇧
High School to Post-secondary Transition – p.25				
Percentage of students entering post-secondary programs (including apprenticeship) within six years of entering Grade 10.		58%	60.3% (2006-07)	⇧
Educational Attainment of Albertans: – p.25			(2007)	
High school completion (age 25-34)		90% or higher	91%	—
Post-secondary completion (age 25-64)		60%	59%	⇧
Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Albertans: – p.25			(2007)	
High school completion (age 25-34)		77%	76%	—
Post-secondary completion (age 25-64)		45%	45%	—
Adult Participation in Learning – p.26		21%	17%	⇩
Participation in post-secondary education (age 18-34).			(2007)	
Lifelong Learning – p.26		76%	79%	—
Public satisfaction that adult Albertans can access education or training.			(2007-08)	
Employment Rate of Recent Alberta Advanced Education Graduates (biennial survey): – p.26				
Post-secondary diploma or certificate		95% or higher	96%	—*
University degree		95% or higher	98% (2007-08)	—*
Journeyperson		n/a	97% (2006-07)	—*
Employment Rates of Albertans Age 25-34 by Highest Level of Education: – p.27			(2007)	
High school completion		84%	83%	—
Post-secondary diploma or certificate		88%	89%	—
Post-secondary degree		87%	87%	⇧
Skill Development (biennial survey) – p.27		90% or higher	88%	—*
Employer satisfaction advanced learning system graduates.			(2007-08)	
Skills Development – p.27		80%	84%	—*
Percentage of participants in skills programs employed post-intervention.			(2007-08)	
Physical Condition of Learning Facilities – p.28				
(Schools):	Good	73%	71%	
	Fair	25%	26%	—**
	Poor	2%	3% (2006-07)	
(Post-secondary institutions):	Good	55%	65%	
	Fair	35%	25%	⇧**
	Poor	10%	10% (2007-08)	

* Less than five years of data.
** Overall condition of facilities.

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. — No discernable trend.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	8.88	9.31	9.44	9.23
Capital Spending (millions)	1,526	1,463	1,133	542

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Ensure Alberta has the health care professionals we need to meet future demand:
  - Increase the number of physician graduates from 227 to 295 by 2012;
  - Increase the number of Registered Nurse graduates from 1,375 to 2,000 by 2012; and
  - Increase the number of Licensed Practical Nurse graduates from 559 to 1,000 by 2012;
- Increase broad-based supports and early intervention initiatives for at-risk children to improve their learning outcomes;
- Increase post-secondary spaces available to high demand areas like health and trades over the next two years;
- Reduce the interest rate on student loans from prime plus 2.5 percentage points, to prime; and
- Increase student participation and completion rates in health, math, science and Career and Technology Studies courses to grow the technology and science sectors.

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Three Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Air Quality Index – p.31 Evaluates the quality of Alberta's air based on five major pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, and fine particulate matter – $PM_{2.5}$.	"Good" air quality days 97% of the time*	"Good" air quality days 97% of the time (2007)	–
River Water Quality Index – p.31 Evaluates the water quality of six major Alberta rivers at key sites, based on monthly data on four groups of variables (metals, bacteria, nutrients and pesticides) which are combined to provide an indication of overall water quality.	Six out of six river systems have "good" to "excellent" water quality	Five out of six river systems had "good" to "excellent" water quality (2006-07)	–*
Drinking Water Safety Indicator – p.31, 32 Evaluates performance of facilities delivering safe drinking water, and demonstrates continuous improvement of facilities, in the way facilities are operated, and reporting on analytical results.			
Facility Design Standards – percentage of facilities meeting current facility design standards.	84%	85%	⇧
Facility Operational Requirements – number of incidents where regulatory requirements have not been met that could lead to water quality incidents.	20	46	–
Water Quality – number of water quality incidents.	40	48 (2007-08)	–
Effective Water Management Infrastructure – p.32 Physical condition of provincially owned water management infrastructure:			
Good	93%	96.5%	–* **
Fair	7%	3.4%	
Poor	0%	0.1% (2007-08)	
Municipal Solid Waste to Landfills – p.33 Measures Alberta's progress towards meeting continuous reduction of municipal solid waste placed in landfills as measured in kilograms of waste per capita.	800 kg per capita	838 kg per capita (2007)	⇩

* Less than five years of data.
5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.
** Overall condition of facilities.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	0.35	0.48	0.43	0.41
Capital Spending (millions)	158	394	327	278

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Implement carbon capture and storage research, and demonstration projects;
- Support research on new oil sands extraction processes that use less energy, less water, reduce tailings ponds and improve land reclamation;
- Inform Albertans on our environmental stewardship to ensure a clear provincial, national and international understanding of Alberta's leadership, commitment and action on the environment;
- Implement the climate change strategy, including conservation, energy efficiency and adaptation initiatives;
- Address the impacts of development on land, air, water and biodiversity, at a regional level, through a cumulative effects management system that is integrated with Alberta's Land-use Framework; and
- Manage Alberta's water resources to ensure the province has the quality and quantity of water needed now and into the future to support population and economic growth.

GOAL FOUR 4 Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Four Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Alberta's Credit Rating – p.37			
Blended credit rating for domestic debt.	AAA	AAA (2008)	–
Tax Load – p.37			
Total provincial and municipal tax load as a percentage of the Canadian average (inter-provincial rank).	Lowest among the provinces	Lowest among the provinces (2007-08)	–
Albertans' Satisfaction with Access to Services and Information – p.37			
Percentage of Albertans surveyed who are satisfied with access to Government of Alberta services and information.	80%	65% (2007-08)	–*
Physical Condition of Government-owned and Operated Buildings: – p.38			
Good	45%	38%	
Fair	51%	57%	⇩**
Poor	4%	5% (2007-08)	

* Less than five years of data.
5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.
** Overall condition of buildings.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	1.47	1.98	1.87	1.76
Capital Spending (millions)	319	768	648	354

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Increase the efficiency of health and education infrastructure design and construction;
- Establish a single enterprise approach to information technology development and operations for the Government of Alberta;
- Implement the 20-year Capital Plan;
- Strengthen the Government of Alberta's long term fiscal position and implement a renewed investment and savings policy;
- Improve expenditure management;
- Enhance the capital planning process;
- Modernize and strengthen the business planning and budget development process;
- Phase out health care premiums in 4 years or less;
- Increase support for Alberta families through increases to the caregiver, infirm dependant and the disability supplement non-refundable tax credit amounts and the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit;
- Reduce the regulatory burden on business by reducing overlap, simplifying compliance requirements and revising or eliminating regulations;
- Ensure Albertans receive appropriate benefits from their ownership of non-renewable resources by implementing the *New Royalty Framework* for Alberta;
- Improve service delivery, whether in person, by phone or through the internet, to Albertans by creating innovative approaches, while maintaining information security and integrity;
- Ensure the Government of Alberta has the skilled workforce needed to provide important public services in the future by implementing attraction and retention strategies; and
- Ensure Alberta's interests are advanced nationally and internationally by strengthening ties with our western partners and developing an international strategy.

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Five Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Life Expectancy at Birth – p.41			
Years of life for females.	83.0 years	83.0 years	⇧
Years of life for males.	78.0 years	78.2 years (2007)	⇧
Self-reported Health Status – p.41			
Rating as "excellent," "very good" or "good" (18-64 years).	90%	88%	–
Rating as "excellent," "very good" or "good" (65 years and over).	80%	84% (2008)	–
Participation in Healthy Behaviour (biennial survey) – p.42			
Exercise: Percent of Albertans age 12 and over who are "active" or "moderately active".	65%	55%	–*
Healthy Weight: Percent of Albertans age 18 and over with "acceptable" body mass index (BMIs 18.5 to 24.9).	51%	46%	⇩*
Healthy Eating: Percent of Albertans age 12 and over who eat at least five servings of fruit and vegetables each day.	42%	39% (2005)	–*
Ease of Access to Services – p.42			
Rating as "easy" or "very easy":			
Physician Services	86%	79%	–
Hospital Services	74%	68% (2008)	–
Public Rating of Health System Overall – p.42			
Rating as "excellent" or "good."	69%	60% (2008)	–
Physical Condition of Health Facilities: – p.43			
Good	70%	65%	
Fair	26%	26%	⇩**
Poor	4%	9% (2007-08)	

* Less than five years of data. Also, 2007 results were not available at time of publication, therefore, latest available data is 2005 compared to 2007-08 targets.

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

** Overall condition of facilities.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	12.28	13.46	14.13	14.52
Capital Spending (millions)	1,290	1,373	1,151	811

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Increase the number of treatment beds for drug addictions and mental health services;
- Strengthen the governance and accountability framework with all health providers;
- Improve the health care delivery model to ensure the roles, responsibilities and structures in the system support the most efficient delivery of services; and
- Improve quality, supply and client choice in the continuing care system.

GOAL SIX 6 Albertans will be independent and our children will be well cared for

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Six Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Well-being of Children – p.47 Percentage of children living in families with incomes at or above the Market Basket Measure low-income thresholds (inter-provincial rank).	Among the top three provinces	2nd highest 85% (2004)	–
Support for Albertans with Low Incomes – p.47 Percentage of Alberta's Income Support clients receiving health benefits coverage in addition to core benefits.	Within +/-5 percentage points of the previous year's result (86%)	85% (2007-08)	–*
Economic Status of Albertans – p.47 Percentage of Albertans living at or above the Market Basket Measure low-income thresholds (inter-provincial rank).	Among the top three provinces	3rd highest 88% (2004)	–
Social and Emotional Development – p.48 Percentage of Alberta children demonstrating: Healthy social development	Maintain or improve Alberta's result relative to the national average	Alberta: 86.0% Canada: 85.4% (2004-05)	–*
Healthy emotional development		Alberta: 87.1% Canada: 85.3% (2004-05)	–*
Parenting Skills – p.48 Percentage of Alberta children, age 0-5, whose parents are interacting positively with them.	Maintain or improve Alberta's result relative to the national average	Alberta: 92.9% r Canada: 91.1% r (2004-05)	–*
Support for Albertans with Developmental Disabilities (biennial survey) – p.49 Satisfaction, by families/guardians of adults with developmental disabilities, with Persons with Developmental Disabilities funded services.	n/a	83.4% (2006-07)	⇩*
Support for Families with Low Income with Children (biennial survey) – p.49 Percentage of Alberta Child Health Benefit parents who agree they are able to obtain health services they would not otherwise have been able to get for their children.	n/a	91% (2006-07)	–*
Support for Albertans with Low Income who Need Temporary Help – p.49 Percentage of participants employed after leaving income support.	70%	61% (2007-08)	–*
Seniors' Average Total Income – p.50 Difference between Alberta seniors' average total income and the national average for seniors' average total income.	Exceed the national average	+13.4% (2005)	⇧

* Less than five years of data. 5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	3.66	4.04	4.09	4.13
Capital Spending (millions)	348	428	343	356

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Expand support for Aboriginals and immigrants, and improve access to existing programs for Albertans affected by family violence;
- Develop 11,000 affordable housing units by 2012;
- Develop the 10-year Plan to address homelessness;
- Alberta families have access to quality, affordable child care (CYS):
  - Support the creation of 14,000 new child care spaces by 2011, including in-school and out-of-school care, family day homes, and day cares; and
  - Provide low and middle income families with a subsidy to cover the costs for out-of-school child care.
- Help Albertans stay in their homes through the rent supplement program and the Homelessness and Eviction Prevention Fund;
- Support persons with disabilities' independence and self-reliance by providing increased employability incentives, including an increase in the amount that can be earned by Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) recipients from $1,000 to $1,500; and
- Make additional public land available for affordable housing purposes.

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Seven Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood – p.55 The percentage of Albertans who feel "reasonably safe" to "very safe" walking alone in their area after dark.	82%	75% (2007-08)	–
Property Crime Rate – p.55 Alberta's property crime rate per 100,000 population, as reported by police.	Lower than or equal to the national rate (3,588)	4,480 (2006)	⇧
Violent Crime Rate – p.55 Alberta's violent crime rate per 100,000 population, as reported by police.	Lower than or equal to the national rate (951)	1,101 (2006)	–
Work Stoppages – p.56 Percentage of collective bargaining agreements settled without a work stoppage (strike or lockout).	98%	98% (2007-08)	–
Workplace Lost-time Claim Rate – p.56 Number of lost-time claims per 100 person-years worked.	1.9	2.12 (2007)	⇧
Effectiveness of Human Rights Protection – p.56 Percentage of adult Albertans who believe human rights are well protected in Alberta.	87%	88.0% (2007-08)	–

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	1.29	1.38	1.42	1.45
Capital Spending (millions)	42	191	218	218

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Enhance the capacity of the prosecution service to effectively prosecute serious and violent crime, in part, by adding prosecution and support staff;
- Add 300 additional police officers over the next three years;
- Coordinate policing services to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery; and
- Establish a Safer Communities and Neighborhoods Investigative Unit to target organized crime.

GOAL EIGHT 8 Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Eight Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas – p.59 Visitor satisfaction with experiences at provincial parks and recreation areas.	92%	89.5% (2007-08)	–
Participation in Sport and Recreation – p.59 Participation in sport and recreational activities by adult Albertans.	83%	78.6% (2007-08)	⇩
Level of Community Volunteerism – p.59 Level of community volunteerism by adult Albertans.	69%	68.6% (2007-08)	–
Participation in Arts Activities or Events – p.60 Participation in arts activities or events by adult Albertans.	89%	87.4% (2007-08)	–
Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Historic Sites, Museums and Interpretive Centres – p.60 Visitor satisfaction with experiences at provincial historic sites, museums and interpretive centres.	99%	98.2% (2007-08)	–
Public Library Use – p.60 Usage of public library services by adult Albertans.	52%	50% (2007-08)	–

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	0.54	0.66	0.38	0.27
Capital Spending (millions)	331	525	115	67

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Promote and support culture in Alberta by working with partners to implement *The Spirit of Alberta: Alberta's Cultural Policy* and establishing a Premier's Council on Arts and Culture; and
- Ensure Alberta's parks and recreation areas remain protected yet accessible to Alberta's growing population by developing a plan for Alberta's parks and recreation areas.

GOAL NINE 9 Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Nine Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Aboriginal Affairs – p.63 Public approval rating on Aboriginal issues compared to the average of the four nearest provinces.	Higher than the average of the four nearest provinces (BC, SK, MN, ON)	8% higher (2007)	–
Albertans' Satisfaction with their Local Governments – p.63 Percentage satisfied.	80%	73% (2007-08)	⇩

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	0.76	1.07	1.20	2.01
Capital Spending (millions)	274	453	550	1,350

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Create a strategic plan for developing the oil sands region;
- Conclude the new long-term governance and funding arrangement with and for the Métis Settlements that is focused on effective governance, enhanced accountability and sustainability;
- Implement the *Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan;*
- Formalize relationships between the Government of Alberta and the Alberta Treaty Grand Chiefs (Treaty 6, 7 and 8) through a Memorandum of Understanding (AR); and
- Ensure provincial funds provided to municipalities are used to meet agreed upon objectives through the development of an accountability framework.

GOAL TEN 10 Alberta will have effective and efficient transportation infrastructure

How Do We Measure Up?

Goal Ten Performance Measures	2007-08 Targets	Current Results	5-year Trend
Physical Condition of Provincial Highways – p.65			
Physical condition of pavement:			
Good	57.0%	59.0%	
Fair	26.0%	25.9%	⇩**
Poor	17.0%	15.1% (2007-08)	

5-year Trend: ⇧ Positive trend. ⇩ Negative trend. – No discernable trend.

** Overall condition of highways.

What Are We Doing Next To Achieve This Goal?

(For additional information see the *2008-11 Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan.)*

Goal Expense and Capital Plan Spending	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Estimate	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
Goal Expense (billions)	2.31	2.50	2.50	1.70
Capital Spending (millions)	2,570	3,062	2,960	1,915

In addition to ongoing government policies, programs and services, Alberta will implement the following Mandated Initiatives:

- Double the provincial investment in highway repaving and bridge repair over the next three years; and
- Develop and implement policy to ensure sufficient and reliable electric transmission facilities are available in a timely manner to support continued economic growth in the province.

AUDITOR GENERAL
Alberta

Report of the Auditor General on the Results of Applying Specified Auditing Procedures to Performance Measures

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the performance results included in the *Government of Alberta 2007-08 Annual Report*. My responsibility is to carry out the following specified auditing procedures on performance measures in Measuring Up. I verified:

Completeness

1. Performance measures and targets matched those included in Budget 2007. Actual results are presented for all performance measures (see exception below).

Reliability

2. Information in reports from external organizations, such as Statistics Canada, matched information used to calculate the actual results.

3. Information in reports that originated in the Government of Alberta matched information used to calculate the actual results. In addition, I tested the processes used to compile the results.

Comparability and Understandability

4. Actual results are presented clearly and consistently with the stated methodology and are presented on the same basis as targets and prior years' information.

I found an exception for the measure *Physical Condition of Learning Facilities - Schools in good, fair, or poor condition.* There was no data reported for this measure; therefore, I was not able to complete procedures 1 to 4 above. Management explains in the Performance Measures Section under Goal 2 why data was not reported.

As this examination was limited to these procedures, I do not express an opinion on whether the set of performance measures is relevant and sufficient to assess the performance of the Government of Alberta in achieving its goals.

FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
June 18, 2008

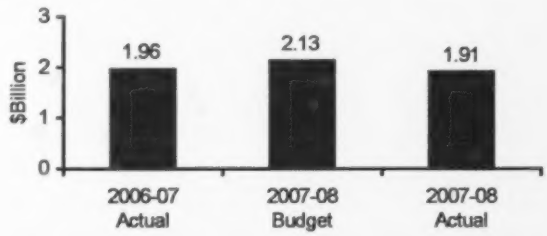
What the Goal Means

Sustainable economic growth and prosperity across the province are essential to maintaining and improving Albertans' overall quality of life. Innovation, value-added industries, diversification and global competitiveness, and balanced and responsible development and use of our natural resources are key to sustaining the momentum of Alberta's economy. Maintaining the province's competitive advantage encourages growth of the province's international exports and tourism attracts investment. Improvement in the skills and productivity of the workforce and support for immigration are necessary to address the labour market needs to sustain Alberta's economic growth. Supporting the capital planning process and administering a variety of long-term grant programs for municipalities allows for the management of urban and rural infrastructure growth pressures. Wise use of the province's land, forests, and other natural resources sustains them for future generations and supports economic development.

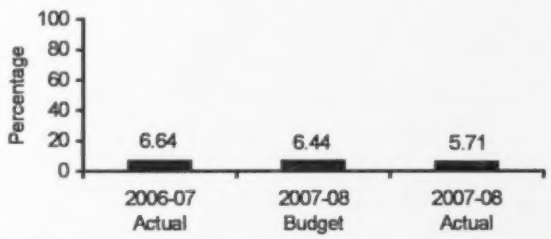
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $1,909 million toward support of a diversified and prosperous economy and toward the promotion of Alberta's international competitiveness.

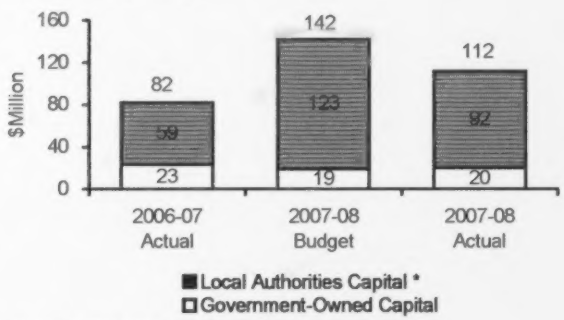
Goal One Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Establish a new Institute for Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment. (Agriculture and Food)	**The Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment was established in 2007.** It will enable Alberta to become an environmental leader and innovator, specifically by identifying environmentally friendly products and practices for Alberta's agriculture and forestry industries, as well as opportunities for these industries to become more innovative, competitive and profitable.
Continue to implement Alberta's comprehensive labour strategy Building and Educating Tomorrow's Workforce. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	**Implementation of new workforce strategies began for four industry sectors: Tourism and Hospitality, Energy, Manufacturing and Construction.** The Government of Alberta also partnered with industry associations and employers to address labour and skill shortages in each of these corresponding sectors. Government partnered with Aboriginal groups, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and industry to deliver training for employment programs in areas such as health care aide, petroleum land administration, heavy equipment operators, firefighting, logging and emergency medical responder.
Improve and strengthen Alberta's immigration approach by developing a made-in-Alberta immigration strategy. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	**A new Agreement for Canada-Alberta Cooperation on Immigration was negotiated and signed,** which means: Alberta can nominate more immigrants for quicker processing by the federal government, a pilot project was implemented to speed up the entry of foreign health-care professionals, and it is easier for Alberta to get foreign workers to meet its growing labour force demands. Further, **an expanded Immigration Marketing Strategy was developed and implemented,** which included international market research, government-led expanded labour attraction initiatives, core marketing materials and tools, and initiatives specifically targeting healthcare recruitment priorities as a component of the Health Workforce Action Plan.
Develop comprehensive strategies for the development of Alberta's renewable and non-renewable energy sources and energy use conservation. (Energy)	**A framework was developed outlining the scope of a comprehensive provincial energy strategy** and an external advisory committee was established to advise with development of the strategy.
Complete the Land-use Framework and provide a vision for an integrated sustainable land use approach. (Sustainable Resource Development)	**The development of Alberta's Land-use Framework was based on consultations across Alberta,** initial discussions with Aboriginal groups, and a review of how land is managed in other jurisdictions and all Government of Alberta policies related to land use. The Land-use Framework, which will apply to both public and private land, is currently in draft form and going through the government review process. **The framework is expected to be completed in fall 2008,** with implementation starting immediately thereafter.
Develop recommendations to ensure the effective operation of Alberta's electricity system to meet Alberta's growing needs. (Energy)	**Recommendations for Alberta's electricity system were developed and implementation began.** Examples include the removal of the 900 megawatt threshold on wind power generation allowing for development of additional wind power in Alberta, and the approval of a new micro-generation regulation that will allow Albertans to generate their own electricity. Further, the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board was split into the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Alberta Utilities Commission to create more efficient and focused regulation of Alberta's expanding energy and utility sectors.
Develop an Agri-Environmental Strategy and identify government priorities and establish action plans. (Agriculture and Food)	**The Agri-Environmental Partnership of Alberta developed an agri-environmental strategy** which included the development of a governance framework, addressed agri-environmental priorities and measured progress on these priorities. The Alberta government and the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment worked together to encourage the agriculture sector to gain a competitive advantage while stewarding the environment, for example through research in various global markets to determine environmentally sound practices that can be adopted within Alberta.

Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Create a Value-added and Technology Commercialization Task Force that will recommend a strategy to increase value-added and technology commercialization in Alberta. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**The Task Force was established and a policy and action plan was developed for Value-added Technology Commercialization** to facilitate the establishment and growth of successful high technology businesses.
Build research excellence in the strategic priority areas of energy, life sciences, information and communications technology and nanotechnology. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**The Alberta Nanotechnology Strategy was announced, which outlined a number of key initiatives to help Alberta capture a share of the global nanotechnology market.** A nanotechnology graduate scholarship program was also announced. Further, government continued to work with partner organizations, industry and institutions in the strategic priority areas to strengthen research capacity, support initiatives to develop and test new nano-enabled products and applications, and assist in the attraction and the attainment of highly qualified researchers in areas where the province has competitive strengths.
Working with industry, address labour shortages through an Agriculture Workforce Strategy and achieve sustainable growth of primary and value-added agricultural production. (Agriculture and Food)	**Support was provided to 12 industry employers to undertake recruiting missions to foreign countries to recruit workers for 1,430 vacant positions.** The government also provided direct coaching and information sessions to assist companies with worker retention and productivity.
Support industry competitiveness and growth by developing a new World Trade Organization Transition Assistance Program for agriculture. (Agriculture and Food)	Alberta's global trade interests and priorities were advanced through negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland. At these negotiations, **the Alberta government continued to advocate for a new World Trade Organization agreement that will create significant new export opportunities for the growth and prosperity of the agriculture and food sector.**
Make progress on A Place to Grow: Alberta's Rural Development Strategy by considering economic opportunities for rural and northern Alberta. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	Support was enhanced to two northern regions of Alberta with the establishment of a regional development office in High Prairie and the development of two new Regional Economic Development Alliances (REDAs): Lesser Slave Lake Economic Alliance and Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. There are now a total of 14 REDAs in the province. **The Rural Development Report on Progress was released, which highlights achievements in nine priority areas identified in A Place to Grow, the province's rural development strategy.**
Raise awareness within industry and government of the importance of continued productivity gains and support industry innovation, technology adoption and process improvement. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	**Government assisted industry to further invest in value-added activity in the energy sector** through, for example, beginning design on a bitumen in-kind policy to facilitate value added development of Alberta's oil sands. Expansion in Alberta's Industrial Heartland was facilitated and growth was encouraged in machinery and equipment and other value added sectors.
Develop a strategy to increase value-added opportunities from Alberta's energy resources. (Energy)	**The Incremental Ethane Extraction Policy was approved. This 10-year initiative provides incentives for value-added production and increased use of ethane in the province.** The potential use of bitumen received in lieu of royalties to encourage more value added upgrading in Alberta is under consideration as part of the New Royalty Framework.

Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Enhance Alberta's international presence and trade relations through trade promotion initiatives. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	**In 2007-08, there were 117 inbound and 68 outbound missions focusing on trade promotion.** The second World Heavy Oil Conference was held in Edmonton in March 2008. Alberta had its largest presence ever at the Bio 2007 conference in Boston. The Alberta Foreign Offices Review Committee was established to assess the international trade offices.
Implement aggressive actions to protect the health of Alberta's forests. (Sustainable Resource Development)	**Action was taken on a number of fronts to reduce the spread and impact of the mountain pine beetle on Alberta's forests including: harvesting infested and highly susceptible pine stands;** a municipal grant program to help control beetles on private land; implementation of the Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta grant program, where forest companies can recover expenses incurred for a number of activities including aerial and ground surveys, and falling and burning infested trees; **and the initiation of a healthy pine forest strategy to reduce the area of pine trees at greatest risk of insect infestation and catastrophic wildfires.**
Develop and market urban and rural Alberta as an attractive travel destination. (Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture)	**Preparatory work was completed to establish Travel Alberta, the tourism marketing organization of the province as a legislated corporation, allowing for closer ties with industry to create a stronger tourism marketing force for the province.** Additional initiatives included: partnerships to increase Alberta air access and capacity from New York, London, Frankfurt, and Mexico City; emphasis on promoting festivals and events; and support for the development of new and enhanced tourism destinations and opportunities in rural Alberta, including heritage, sport, Aboriginal and film tourism.

Performance Measures

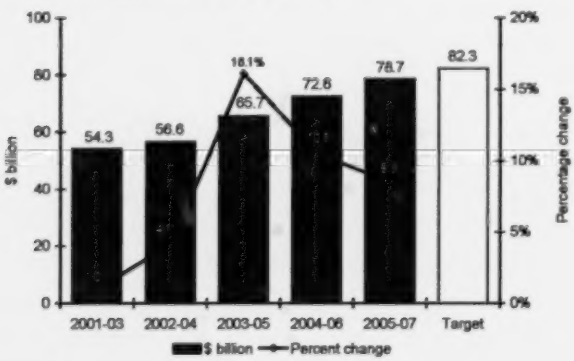
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [1]

Three-year average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (inter-provincial rank).

- **The target of highest interprovincial rank in real GDP per capita was met in 2003-06 but not in 2004-07.** However, Alberta has had the highest interprovincial rank (and fastest growth rate) in the three-year average annual growth rate of real GDP since 2002-2005.
- Alberta ranked third among the provinces in terms of its growth in real GDP per capita over the 2004-07 period because it also had the strongest population growth.
- Alberta's economic and population growth is due in part to the government's framework policies, a broad-based low rate tax structure, strong fiscal position, and business-friendly orientation. External factors, however, are extremely important, in particular the surge in energy prices and the investment boom in the energy sector, which has spilled over into the broader economy.

Total Goods Exports [2](a)

International commodity exports measured in current dollars, including primary agriculture, primary forestry, mining and energy, and manufactured goods (percentage change).



- **Total goods exports during the 2005-07 period rose 8.5% to $78.7 billion.** However, the target for the actual value of exports was not reached.
- Factors that stimulated this growth included higher commodity prices, especially for crude oil, grains, refinery products and metals. Also stimulating exports was the lifting of the ban on live cattle exports, which resulted in rapid growth in cattle shipments after 2004. Overall, the surging world economy led to increased export volumes of Alberta goods.
- Budget 2007-10 included a target of a 1.2% increase in total goods exports. However, this target is no longer meaningful due to significant revisions to the historical data by Statistics Canada. The 1.2% target was based on the unrevised data. More detailed information is available in the Sources and Notes section on page 68[2](b).

Personal Disposable Income [3]

Current dollars per capita (inter-provincial rank).

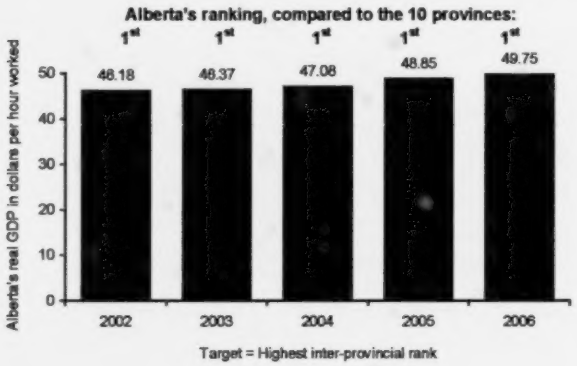
- **Alberta had the highest level of personal disposable income among the provinces, thereby meeting the target of highest inter-provincial rank.**
- This is an outcome of Alberta's strong economic growth, which is due in part to the government's framework policies, a broad-based low rate tax structure, strong fiscal position and business-friendly orientation.
- External factors, however, are extremely important, in particular the surge in energy prices and the investment boom in the energy sector, which has spilled over into the broader economy.

The number beside the title of each measure, or imbedded in the text, refers to the endnotes in the Source and Data listing at the end of this document. For more detailed information, see the measures methodology at www.alberta.ca.

Performance Measures – *continued*

Labour Productivity [4]

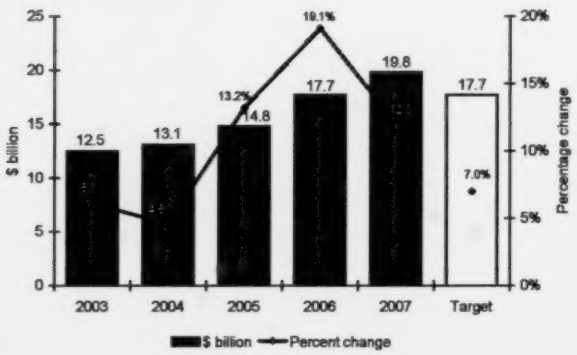
Inter-provincial rank of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in dollars per hour worked.



- **In 2006, Alberta met the provincial target, as it had the highest labour productivity of all the provinces ($49.75).**
- A contributing factor to Alberta's high labour productivity in 2006 was the concentration of the oil and gas industry in the province and the high GDP in dollar value per hour worked by that industry.
- Through the *Building and Educating Tomorrow's Workforce* strategy, the government also contributed to the province's ability to compete in an increasingly global and knowledge-based economy. Specific initiatives included the Lean Enterprise Assessment Program, which assisted the manufacturing sector to enhance business processes and productivity.

Manufacturing and Service Industry Investment [5]

The value of new capital expenditures on construction and machinery and equipment in Alberta's manufacturing and services industry ($ billions and % change).



- **The value of new capital expenditures on construction and machinery and equipment in manufacturing and service industries continued its upward trend in 2007 to $19.8 billion, exceeded the target of $17.7 billion by 12%.**
- The strong provincial economy had a direct impact on this significant growth in investment, featuring the substantial investment growth for the energy sector, which resulted in investment growth for industries that supply the energy sector's investment goods and services. The pipeline and electricity infrastructure industries also experienced strong growth.
- Another contributor was the continuous decline of the United States dollar versus the Canadian dollar, which made machinery and equipment more affordable and encouraged strong investment in Canada.

Upstream Oil and Gas Industry Investment [6]

Annual capital expenditures in Alberta on exploration and development of oil, oil sands and gas resources.

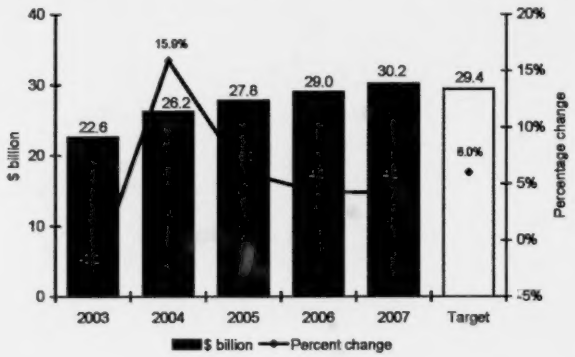
- **Total upstream oil and gas industry investment, at $37.7 billion, significantly exceeded the annual target.**
- In 2006, conventional oil and gas investment, driven primarily by increases in drilling expenditures, increased to a record $25.42 billion. With the further growth of major existing oil sands projects, and new projects coming on-line, oil sands investment reached a record-high $12.23 billion in 2006, a 24% increase from the 2005 level.
- Government can influence industry's investment decisions through the royalty and tax regime, approval processes, land and market access, regulatory environment, and by maintaining a fiscal regime that is intended to encourage continued development of Alberta's energy resources. Industry levels of investment also vary due to external factors, such as oil and gas prices that determine the amount of drilling.

The number beside the title of each measure, or imbedded in the text, refers to the endnotes in the Source and Data listing at the end of this document. For more detailed information, see the measures methodology at www.alberta.ca

Performance Measures – *continued*

Manufacturing and Service Exports [7]

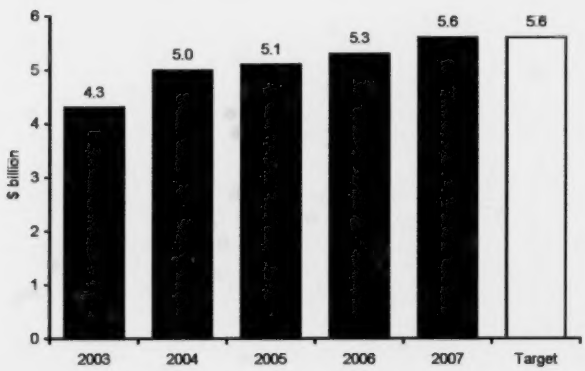
The value of Alberta's international exports of manufactured goods and services in current dollars (percentage change).



- **Total manufacturing and service exports rose 4.2% in 2007 to $30.2 billion, thereby exceeding the target of $29.4 billion.**
- Factors that stimulated this growth included higher commodity prices, especially for refinery products and metals, and high energy prices, which led to a surge in Alberta exports of oil and gas field machinery and equipment.
- Overall, the surging world economy led to increased export volumes of Alberta manufactured goods.

Total Tourism Expenditures [8]

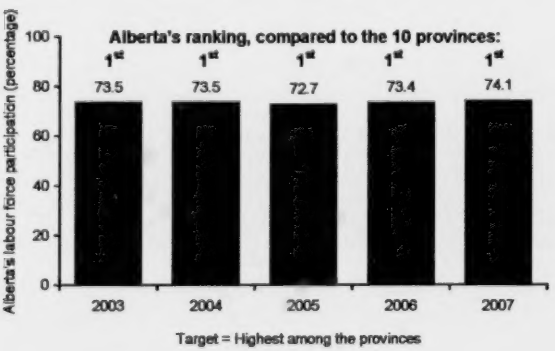
Value of all tourism expenditures made by residents and non-residents, in current dollars.



- **Total tourism expenditures are estimated to reach $5.6 billion in 2007, meeting the target.**
- A booming economy and increasing visitation to the province may contribute to the results.
- Other possible influences on results include the disposable income people have to spend on travel; awareness of the province; impacts of world events, such as war, terrorism and disease; increased competition from other tourism destinations; and the implementation of new security procedures at border crossings.

Labour Force Participation Rate [9]

Inter-provincial rank of labour force participation.



- **In 2007, the labour force participation rate for Alberta was 74.1%, ranking first in Canada and as such meeting the target.**
- Government contributed to this result through the provision of a wide range of programs and services and collaboration with industry, partners and other levels of government.
- The labour force participation rate represents the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment (i.e., unemployed). The inter-provincial rank of labour force participation is an indicator of Alberta's effectiveness in addressing labour force needs, relative to that of other provinces.

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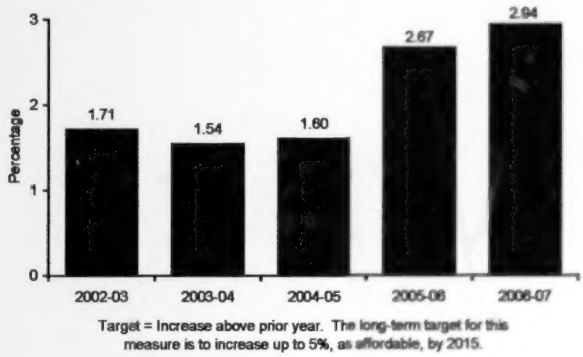
Performance Measures – *continued*

Government Support for Innovation [10]

Percentage of Government of Alberta expense used to support innovation.

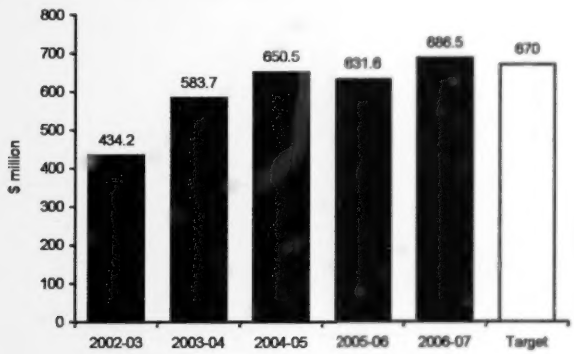


Target = Increase above prior year. The long-term target for this measure is to increase up to 5%, as affordable, by 2015.

- **The percent of total government expenditures to support innovation has climbed since 2003-04, showing positive movement toward the long-term target of five percent by 2015, and meeting the target of increasing results above the prior year.**
- The yearly expenditure on innovation by the Alberta government increased. Investments by the Government of Alberta to support innovation totaled over $871 million and amounted to 2.94% of total government expenditures in 2006-07.
- The increase in percentage of government spending on innovation is higher than in past years due to a $100 million increase to the Rural Development Fund and an increase of about $70 million in overall research and development expenditures across government.

Sponsored Research at Alberta Universities [11]

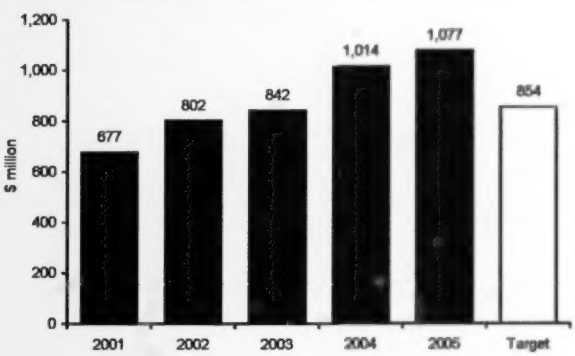
Total sponsored research revenue attracted by Alberta universities.



- **Total sponsored research funding in 2006-07 exceeded the target by $16.5 million or 2.4%.**
- The increase in total sponsored research funding from $631.6 million in 2005-06 to $686.5 million in 2006-07 can be attributed to the increased competitiveness of Alberta researchers and the expansion of existing programs at the provincial and federal levels that has increased the amount of funding available for university research.
- The introduction of new provincial and federal research programs, along with significant provincial capital investments, are major factors in the 57% increase in sponsored research in the last five years. In 2006-07, the Government of Alberta provided 28% of the sponsored research revenue at Alberta's universities.

Business Expenditures on Research and Development (12)

Alberta business expenditures on research and development.



- **Alberta business expenditure on research and development has increased substantially. In 2005, business expenditure on research was $1,077 million, exceeding the target of $854 million.**
- The government influenced the outcome through the provision of research funding programs where business investment in proposed projects is a factor in funding decisions. Alberta is experiencing above-average growth, and the increase in business research and development expenditures reflects this.
- Investments in research result in innovative ideas, products and processes that, if commercialized in Alberta, have the potential to yield significant economic and social benefits for the province.

The number beside the title of each measure, or imbedded in the text, refers to the endnotes in the Source and Data listing at the end of this document. For more detailed information, see the measures methodology at www.alberta.ca

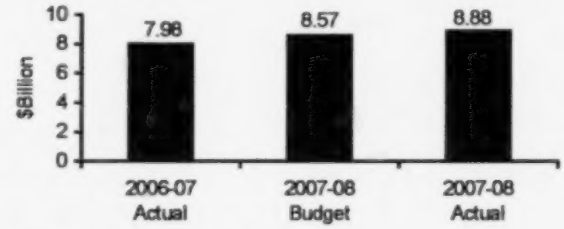
What the Goal Means

Quality basic and advanced education, lifelong learning and human resource development enable Albertans to be responsible, caring, creative, self-reliant and contributing members of society. The education system helps Albertans develop the learning, work and life skills they need to achieve their aspirations and maximize their potential.

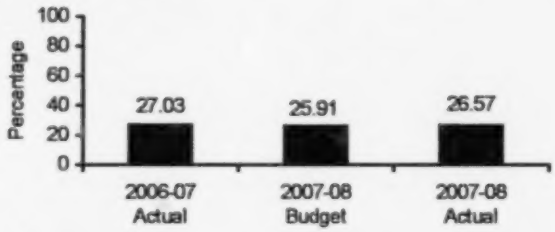
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $8,884 million toward the preparation for lifelong learning and work.

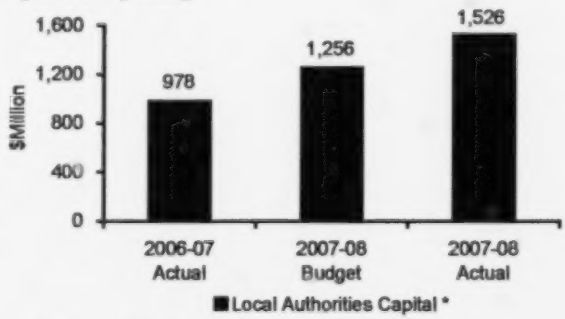
Goal Two Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

GOAL TWO 2 Albertans will be well prepared for lifelong learning and work

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Explore innovate and creative solutions to school infrastructure to ensure students are educated in safe and well-maintained facilities. (Education)	**To provide additional schools in Edmonton and Calgary, an Alberta-made public-private partnership approach was announced and three groups of companies were selected to submit proposals to design, build, finance and maintain 18 new schools by 2010.** In addition, 13 new schools opened, 45 modular classrooms were provided to school boards, 37 modernization projects were approved and additional support was provided to the four metro boards in Edmonton and Calgary for ten modernization projects.
Expand regional and community access to advanced learning opportunities and enrollment planning. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**Government released the Roles and Mandates Policy Framework for Alberta's Publicly Funded Post-secondary Institutions that ensures strategic long-term planning for advanced education in Alberta** by building a more resilient and responsive system that meets the needs of learners, taxpayers and society as a whole.
Ensure that Albertans have access to learning opportunities through policies and programs that are responsive to the increasingly diverse needs of learners. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**Several Affordability Framework initiatives were implemented including a reduction in expected parental contributions, elimination of vehicle restrictions, a 14% increase in living allowances, an increase in the amount of bursary support, and an increase in the level of financial support available to part-time learners.** In 2007-08, students began benefiting from the new Tuition Fee Regulation which limits annual tuition increases to the annual change in the Alberta Consumer Price Index.
Enhance standards of performance of the advanced learning system through cross-ministry, interprovincial and international collaborations. Support the endowment of the Access to the Future Fund through priorities such as literacy, Aboriginal education, system capacity and delivery of degree program opportunities. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**The international education action plan continued to facilitate the internationalization of Alberta's advanced learning system and enhance opportunities for Alberta students to engage in international education experiences. The Access to the Future Fund continued to provide grants to match donations aimed at increasing the accessibility, affordability and quality of learning opportunities,** as well as launching a project-based program focused on increasing innovation, collaboration, and participation in the advanced learning system. Government supported learning opportunities in 83 local communities including support to 72 volunteer tutor adult literacy programs, 44 family literacy programs, and nine Aboriginal family literacy programs. Government continued to chair the Council of Ministers of Education Canada's Quality Assurance Working Group to assist in the implementation of consistent quality assurance standards across Canada.
Develop a community-based education strategic framework and policy options and programs to enhance adult literacy and support Aboriginal education. (Advanced Education and Technology)	**Government developed a framework in consultation with Community Consortia, Community Adult Learning Councils, and post-secondary institutions. The second year of the pilot First Nations College Access Grant was implemented to provide needs-based bursaries to Aboriginal learners.** Through its matching and project-based programs, the Access to the Future Fund allocated almost $2 million to six Aboriginal colleges and $1.6 million was allocated to three Aboriginal colleges for program review and development, to enhance the quality of programming, and to develop strategies for increased program recognition.
Explore options to provide children with access to early learning opportunities. (Education)	**Funding was provided for children two years prior to starting Grade one (as young as 3-1/2 as of September 1) who would benefit from English as a second language support.** Pilot projects to assess language delays in young children were conducted, which identified useful screening tools and fostered cooperation among service providers to address needs of pre-school children.
Develop a strategy to improve high school completion rates. (Education)	**Efforts are underway within government and in schools throughout the province to enable more students to complete high school.** Two resources to support high school completion initiatives were posted on the Internet http://education.alberta.ca/department/ipr/highschoolcompletion.aspx: "Summary Report on Alberta's High School Completion Symposium" and added a "Facilitator's Guide" to the Community Toolkit: Finding Ways: A Community Response in Support of High School Completion.

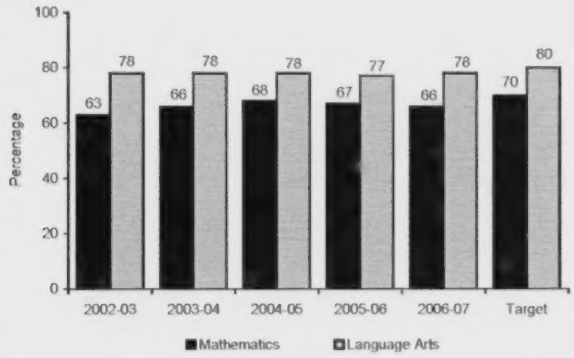
Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Initiate negotiations on options for a reasonable long-term solution to the teachers' unfunded pension liability. (Education)	**Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with The Alberta Teachers' Association in November 2007** which transferred responsibility for the Teachers' Unfunded Liability to government in exchange for five years of labour peace.
Increase the emphasis on continuous improvement by ensuring effective transitions between school and home and the world of work, and by implementing the Accountability Pillar of the Renewed Funding Framework. (Education)	A review of the Career and Technology Studies program was initiated to better prepare students for the world of work and Knowledge and Employability **courses were implemented for students who learn best in an occupational context.** Government enhanced implementation of accountability by requiring school jurisdictions with one or more years of low or declining results on accountability measures to develop and implement a specific Action Plan to improve results in the future (Accountability Pillar of the Renewed Funding Framework).
Develop collaborative health, social and learning programs and services for children and youth. (Education)	**Twenty-seven collaboratively-developed, community partnership based mental health capacity building projects were implemented** in school jurisdictions across Alberta.
Improve the educational attainment of Aboriginal students through ongoing implementation of the First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education (FNMI) Policy Framework. (Education)	**Government co-hosted with the Alberta Regional Professional Development Consortia the annual Learning Together for Success conference, which in 2007-08 shared current research and new ways to engage parents and community in supporting FNMI student success in both urban and rural settings.** Government also released two resources focused on improving success of FNMI students for schools to use: "FNMI School-Community Learning Environment project: Promising Practices" and "Promising Practices in First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education: Case Studies."

Performance Measures

Literacy and Numeracy [13]

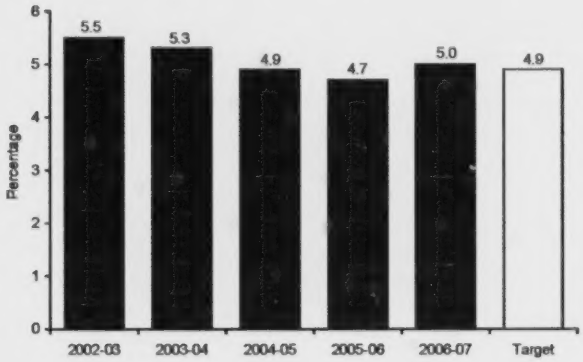
Percentage of all students in Grade 9 who achieve the acceptable standard on Provincial Achievement Tests.



- Student results on Grade 9 test in language arts and mathematics are proxy indicators because adult literacy studies are conducted infrequently. **In 2006-07, 78% of students achieved the acceptable standard in language arts, below the target of 80%. Also, 66% of Grade 9 students achieved the acceptable standard in math, short of the target of 70%.**
- To contribute to the development of students' reading, writing and math skills, the province provided ongoing funding to meet class size guidelines and to address local priorities as well as continued to focus on improvement by requiring school jurisdictions with low or declining results to implement specific Action Plans.
- Adult literacy rates in Alberta are among the highest in Canada. A recent study shows that adults lose literacy skills over time through lack of use. To improve adult literacy, government supports programs for adults with low literacy skills.

Dropout Rate (K-12) [14]

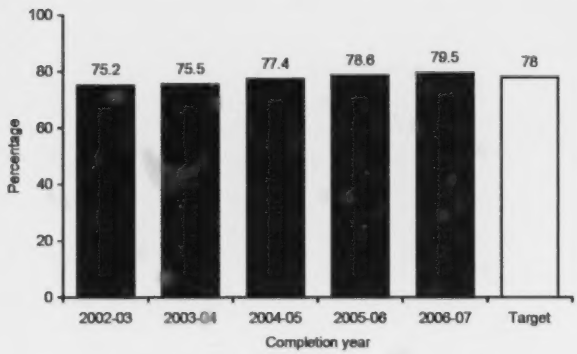
Annual dropout rate of students (age 14-18).



- **In 2006-07, 5% of students age 14-18 dropped out of school, close to the target of 4.9%.** Although there was a slight increase over the previous year, results over time have declined.
- Dropping out of school may be a temporary interruption of a student's education. Of the students who dropped out in 2005-06, more than 21.3% resumed their education in 2006-07. This returning rate has been relatively constant over time.
- Some students who do not complete high school in the basic education system are likely to do so as young adults in adult learning programs.

High School Completion Rate (K-12) [15]

Percentage of students who complete high school within five years of entering Grade 10.



- **In 2006-07, 79.5% of students completed high school within five years of entering Grade 10 and met the target of 78%.** The five year rate continues to increase each year, up from about 75% in 2002-03.
- These increases reflect greater attention to high school completion on the part of parents, student and schools, recognizing that completing high school is important for students' future success.
- Increases in high school completion rates indicate that Alberta's strong economy is not deterring students from completing high school.

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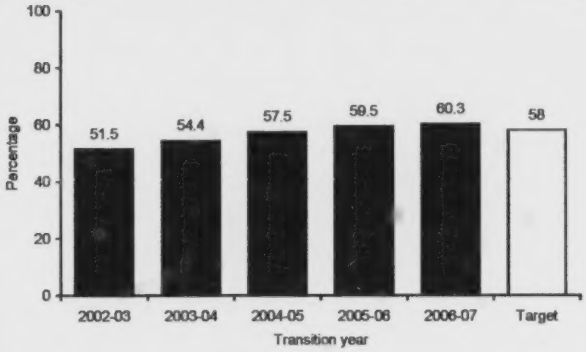
Performance Measures – *continued*

High School to Post-secondary Transition [16]

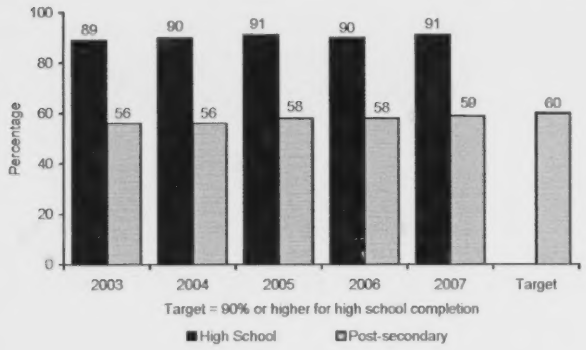
Percentage of students entering post-secondary programs (including apprenticeship) within six years of entering Grade 10.



- **In 2006-07, over 60% of Alberta's high school students made the transition to post-secondary within six years of entering Grade 10, meeting the target of 58%.** The high school to post-secondary transition rate has risen each year from 51.5% in 2002-03.
- The increases reflect expanded capacity at post-secondary institutions as well as understanding on the part of Alberta youth that post-secondary education is important for their future success.
- A substantial proportion of Alberta's young people delay their entry to post-secondary programs after high school.

Educational Attainment of Albertans [17]

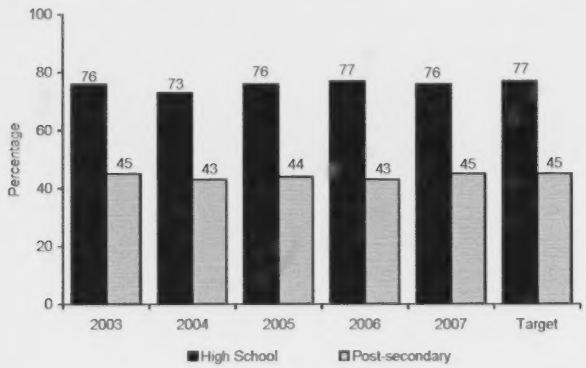
High school completion (age 25-34) and post-secondary completion (age 25-64).



- Survey results indicate that in 2007, **91% of Albertans age 25-34 reported completing high school. Results have increased slightly over time and the target of 90% or higher was met.**
- The high percentage of Albertans age 25-34 who have completed high school indicates that some who did not complete high school in the K-12 system do so as young adults. It also reflects the educational attainment of young adults who have moved to Alberta from other provinces in recent years.
- **59% of Albertans had a post-secondary credential, almost meeting the target of 60%.** The percentage of Albertans age 25-64 with post-secondary credentials has increased since 2001. The increase in post-secondary educational attainment from previous years is a combination of the in-migration of skilled and educated workers to Alberta as well as learners in the system completing their programs.

Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Albertans [18]

High school completion (age 25-34) and post-secondary completion (age 25-64).



- Annual survey data indicate that in 2007, **76% of Aboriginal Albertans age 25-34 reported completing high school. This is similar to results in prior years, but short of the target of 77%.**
- Government continued to implement the First Nations, Métis and Inuit (FNMI) Policy Framework, focusing on Aboriginal student success and encouraging self-reporting of FNMI identity so that results such as high school completion rates can inform programs for FNMI students in the future.
- **45% of Aboriginal Albertans age 25-64 completed a post-secondary credential, meeting the target of 45%.** The government has strategies in place to prepare and encourage increased participation of Aboriginal learners in the advanced learning system such as establishing partnerships with Aboriginal Colleges, increasing spaces in the advanced learning system; and supporting initiatives that assist Aboriginal learners in their pursuit of lifelong learning.

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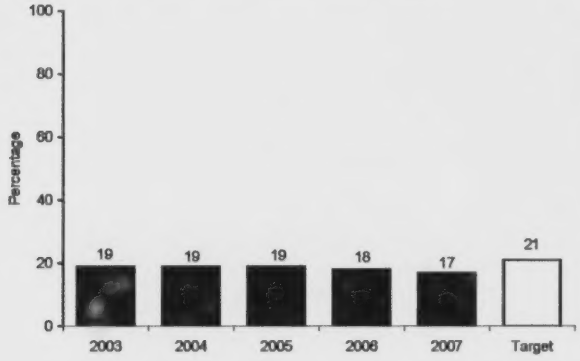
Performance Measures – *continued*

Adult Participation in Learning [19]

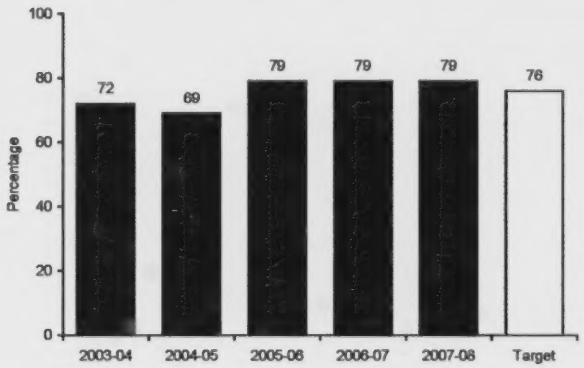
Participation in post-secondary education (age 18-34).



- **The percentage of Albertans age 18-34 participating in education or training has been slowly declining. At 17%, Alberta's result did not meet the target of 21%.**
- The strong economy in Alberta may play a role in enticing potential learners away from participating in the advanced learning system. In 2007, Alberta experienced record employment growth of 4.7%. Ample employment opportunities for young adults may have impacted participation rates. International and inter-provincial migration of young people who relocated to Alberta to take advantage of the job opportunities have also impacted this measure.
- Government supports and implements initiatives directed to increasing accessibility of advanced learning opportunities.

Lifelong Learning [20]

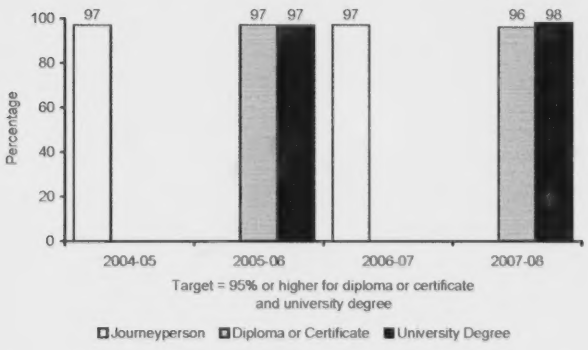
Public satisfaction that adult Albertans can access education or training.



- **In 2007-08, 79% of Albertans were satisfied that adult Albertans have access to the education and training they want, surpassing the target of 76%.**
- Government continues to focus on improving access, affordability and quality of the advanced education system through the *Access to the Future Act*, the Affordability Framework and Building and Educating Tomorrow's Workforce, among other initiatives.
- Government is working with post-secondary institutions to be adaptable to the changing needs of learners, supporting part-time and long distance learning.

Employment Rate of Recent Alberta Advanced Education Graduates (biennial survey) [21]

Rates for post-secondary diploma or certificate, university degree and journeyperson.



- **In 2007-08, two years after graduation, 96% of certificate and diploma graduates and 98% of university graduates were employed, above the target of 95% or higher for both results. In 2006-07, 7 to 18 months after completing an apprenticeship program, 97% of journeypersons were employed.**
- The high levels of employment are indicative of the high demand for skilled and knowledgeable workers and more importantly the high quality education and training available in the province.
- Quality education is important to the government as it prepares individuals for the workforce.

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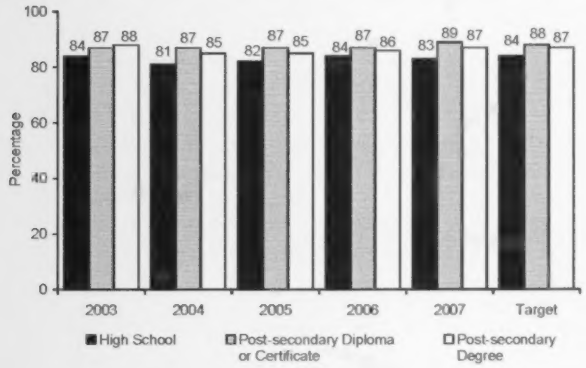
Performance Measures – *continued*

Employment Rates of Albertans Age 25-34 by Highest Level of Education [22]

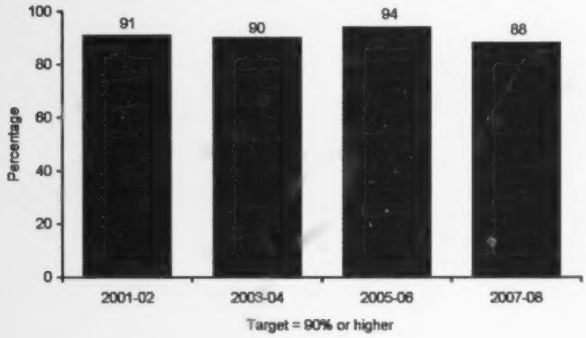
Rates for high school completion, post-secondary diploma or certificate and post-secondary degree.



- **In 2007, the employment rate of Albertans age 25-34 whose highest level of education is high school completion was 83%, short of the target of 84%.** The employment rate in Alberta has been consistently higher in recent years than the overall rate for Canada, reflecting the strong labour force conditions in Alberta.
- **The employment rate of Albertans whose highest level of education is a post-secondary diploma or a certificate was 89%, exceeding the target of 88%. The employment rate of Albertans whose highest level of education is a post-secondary degree was 87%, meeting the target of 87%.**
- Individuals with post-secondary education levels have higher employment rates than those with lower levels of education, suggesting that higher levels of education are related to enhanced employability in the workplace.

Skill Development [23]

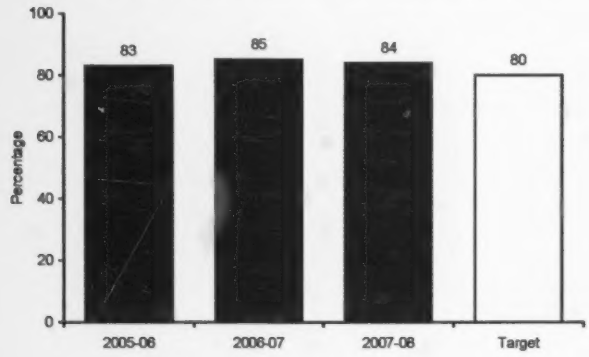
Employer satisfaction with the skills and quality of work of advanced learning system graduates (biennial survey).



- **In 2007-08, employer satisfaction with advanced education graduates was 88%, almost meeting the target of 90% or higher.** The decrease may, in part, be due to the difficulty in attracting and retaining skilled and knowledgeable employees in a strong economy offering many job opportunities.
- The government is undertaking strategies to address the increased demand for skilled and knowledgeable workers. This includes strategies to encourage increased advanced learning participation and graduates in high demand areas such as health care and the trades.
- The Campus Alberta Quality Council established criteria for reviewing graduate and undergraduate programs to ensure that graduates receive high quality training to develop their employability skills. All new degree program proposals are being assessed using these criteria.

Skills Development [24]

Percentage of participants in skills programs employed post-intervention.



- **In 2007-08, 84% of program participants were employed three months after they left the program. This result exceeded the target** and demonstrates the government's success in helping Albertans through career and skill development programs and services.
- Labour market employment and training programs are provided to Albertans, including Work Foundations, Training for Work, Job Placement and Apprenticeship programs.
- These programs prepare Albertans to obtain and maintain employment with rapid attachment to the labour market being the desired program outcome.

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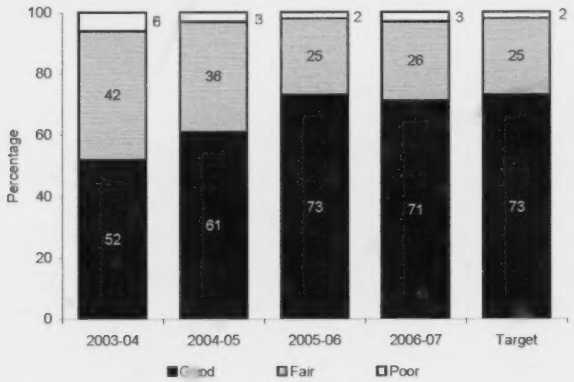
Performance Measures – *continued*

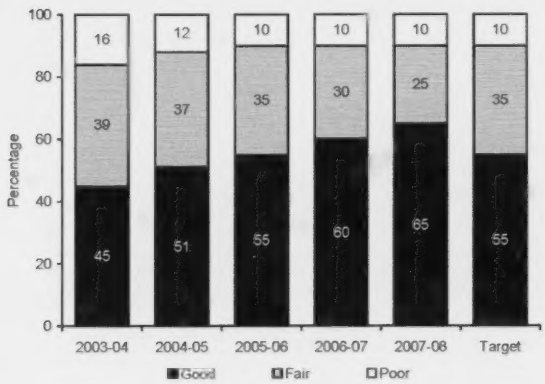
Physical Condition of Learning Facilities [25]

- **Schools** – in good, fair or poor condition.



- **In 2006-07, results show that 71% of schools were in good condition, almost meeting the target of 73%. Twenty-six percent were in fair condition, above the target of 25% and 3% were in poor condition, above the target of 2%.** Results for 2007-08 were not available due to the timing of data availability. Results will be published in the 2007-08 Infrastructure and Transportation Annual Report.
- The impact of capital and maintenance dollars is not felt immediately due to the time required for construction, evaluation, and reporting. Facility evaluations are done on a rotating five year schedule at present. By the end of 2009, school boards will have the ability to enter maintenance projects directly into the evaluation database, allowing for more up-to-date condition information.
- $624 million in capital has been allocated for school projects for the 2008-09 budget. Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal funding (IMR) will be determined later in the summer.

- Post-secondary Institutions – in good, fair or poor condition.



- **Results show that 65% of post-secondary institutions were in good condition, above the target of 55%. Twenty-five percent of post-secondary institutions were in fair condition, below the target of 35% and 10% were in poor condition, meeting the target of 10%.**
- In 2007-08, $35 million was provided to institutions from the Infrastructure Maintenance Program. An additional $111 million in capital maintenance and renewal projects were approved from the province's surplus allocation policy to address high priority preservation projects.
- Budget 2008 provides significant increases to capital maintenance and renewal that will help address post-secondary institution facilities in poor condition.

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GOAL THREE 3 The high quality of Alberta's environment will be sustained

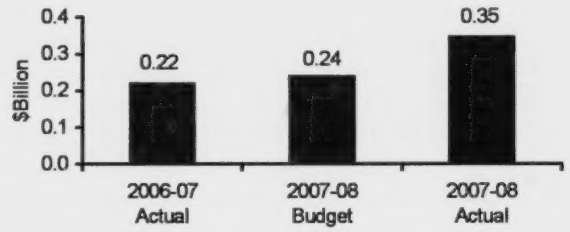
What the Goal Means

Albertans enjoy many benefits from the environment. Clean air and water, and healthy landscapes are fundamental to our health, economy, communities and quality of life. Stewardship of the environment is a shared responsibility of citizens, communities, governments and industry. The Alberta government will provide the leadership to ensure a safe and sustainable water supply, keep air clean, adapt to climate change, conserve biological diversity, preserve landscapes for healthy wildlife habitat and Albertans' enjoyment, and manage natural resource development in a sustainable way. Albertans expect our environment to be managed and protected as a legacy for future generations.

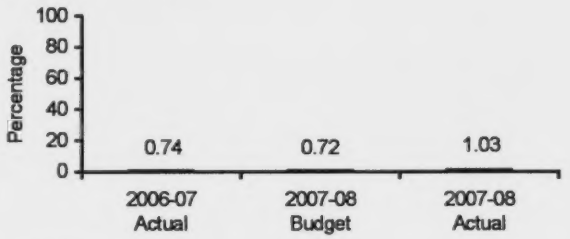
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $345 million toward maintaining Alberta's environment.

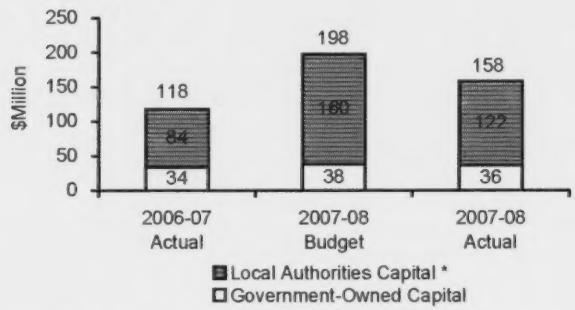
Goal Three Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

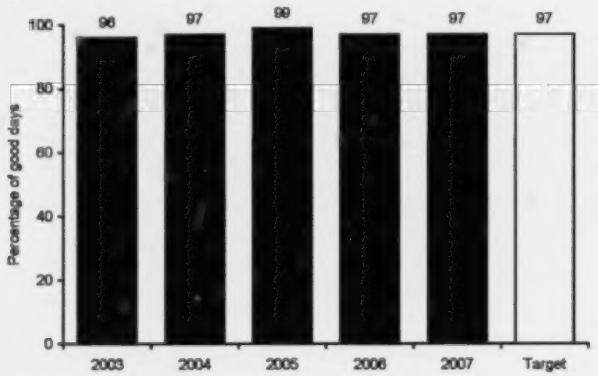
Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Develop an updated action plan for the province to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate. (Environment)	**Alberta's new long-term climate change strategy was released in January 2008** following extensive public consultation across Alberta and input from international experts. Also implemented was a greenhouse gas regulatory system based on regulations effective July 2007.
Develop integrated sustainable resource and environmental management policies and regulatory processes and improve coordination and integration of inter-departmental operations. (Energy; Environment; and Sustainable Resource Development)	Collaboration is a cornerstone of Alberta's approach to sustainable resource and environmental management. This initiative is based on collaboration in the development of integrated policies, guidelines and practices including the development of a provincial Land-use Framework. **When the framework is released in the fall of 2008, it will help guide and sustain the province's environment and resource-based economy for the long term.** Implementation of the framework will begin as soon as it is released.
Develop a regulatory framework that addresses the regional cumulative impact of multiple developments on air, water, land and biodiversity. (Environment)	A new regional approach was initiated through a regulatory framework considering the environmental implications of development for an entire region. **The Cumulative Effects Management Framework was introduced in 2007 and implementation began** with pilot projects such as the Industrial Heartland Project and a regional cumulative effects assessment of the Athabasca oil sands area.
Build capacity with partners to address the increasing pressures on groundwater and implement the recent closure of surface water basins in southern Alberta. (Environment)	The Government of Alberta continued to implement the Coalbed Methane Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee recommendations to address groundwater issues, including preparation of a "beneficial use for produced water" policy. **Short and long-term management objectives were established through science and consultation with stakeholders to support a regional or basin approach to environmental management** in the Industrial Heartland and the lower reach of the Athabasca River. Following closure of the surface water basins in southern Alberta, the Government of Alberta improved public access to surface water information, used this information to calculate water conservation objectives and enabled the transfer of water rights from existing to new users to support ongoing development and water conservation.
Develop a Biodiversity Strategy to conserve biological diversity. (Sustainable Resource Development)	**A provincial-scale biodiversity monitoring program was launched through the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute** (ABMI), which operates at arm's length from both government and industry. Funding for the first year of ABMI operations in 2007-08 included $4.2 million from the government Energy Innovation Fund and $0.8 million from resource industries. The ABMI is a joint undertaking of government, industry and non-government interests that provides ecosystem-level information on our living resources, habitats and the activities that impact them.

Performance Measures

Air Quality Index [26]

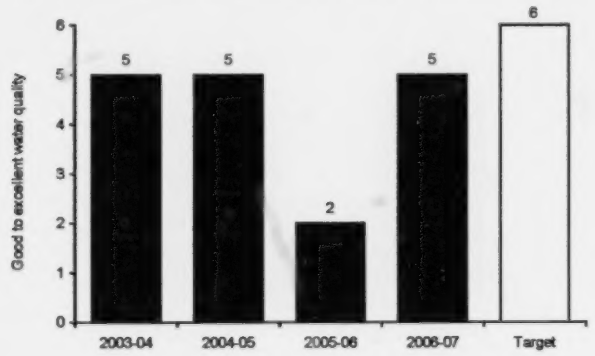
Evaluates the quality of Alberta's air based on five major pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, and fine particulate matter – $PM_{2.5}$.



- **In 2007, Alberta had good air quality days occurring 97% of the time, which met the 97% target.** The number of fair air quality days in 2007 was fewer than in 2006, but higher than in 2005 or 2004.
- There is not a statistically significant upward or downward trend in the Air Quality Index. Changes observed from year-to-year are primarily due to variations in factors such as weather.
- Air quality is influenced by a number of factors including vehicle emissions, weather patterns, wildfires and intensity of industrial development.

River Water Quality Index [27]

Evaluates the water quality of six major Alberta rivers at key sites, based on monthly data on four groups of variables (metals, bacteria, nutrients and pesticides) which are combined to provide an indication of overall water quality.

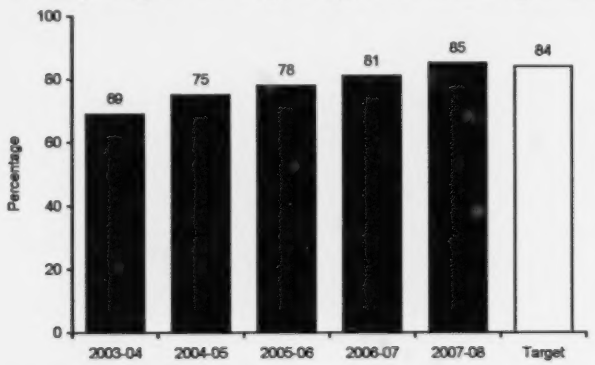


- **In 2006-07, five out of six river systems assessed as part of the Alberta River Water Quality Index demonstrated good to excellent water quality. Although this falls slightly short of the target for this measure, it represents a significant improvement over the 2005-06 reporting period.**
- Various natural and human factors, including flow volume, degree of development in the basin, point source effluent discharges, and non-point source runoff (e.g., from agricultural fields), can influence the Index. In 2005-06, significant rainfall events led to elevated non-point source runoff to several rivers.
- Nutrients and bacteria contained in soils may have been collected by runoff, transported to rivers, and contributed to lower Index ratings. During the current reporting period (2006-07), such precipitation events did not occur, and Index ratings generally returned to pre-2005 levels.

Drinking Water Safety Indicator [28]

Evaluates performance of facilities delivering safe drinking water, and demonstrates continuous improvement of facilities, in the way facilities are operated, and reporting on analytical results.

- **Facility Design Standards** – percentage of facilities meeting current facility design standards.



- **In 2007-08, 85% of regulated systems had treatment technology in place meeting newer facility design standards. This exceeds the target of 84% and is an improvement in water quality technology at four percent of facilities over the previous year.**
- Regulated systems are required to upgrade to newer standards within a reasonable period after these newer standards are adopted. Requirements may be specified at the discretion of the department in accordance with legislation.
- The remaining facilities meet an older standard and will require upgrading over time.

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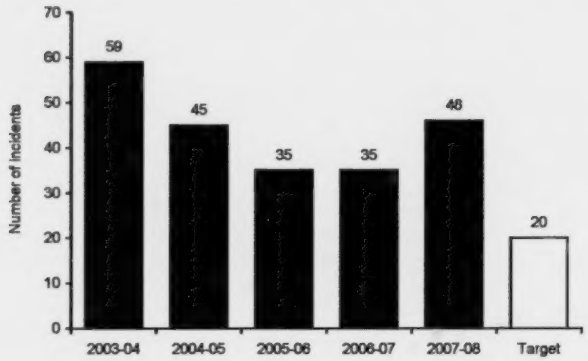
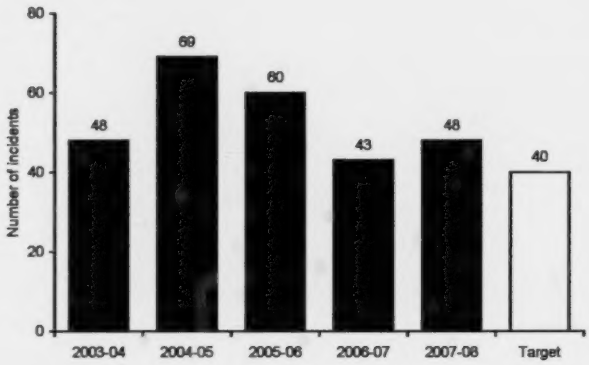
Performance Measures - *continued*

- **Facility Operational Requirements** – number of incidents where regulatory requirements have not been met that could lead to water quality incidents.



- **Compliance with facility operational requirements saw an increase in the number of incidents in 2007-08, with 46 incidents in 35 facilities. These results did not meet the target of 20 incidents.**
- The variance to target can be attributed mainly to challenges with municipalities meeting monitoring requirements.
- The Alberta government continues to address this challenge through abatement and other initiatives which should reduce the number of incidents in future results. Examples are the Operational Assistance Pilot Program and development of regional operator consortiums to assist facilities in dealing with operational challenges.

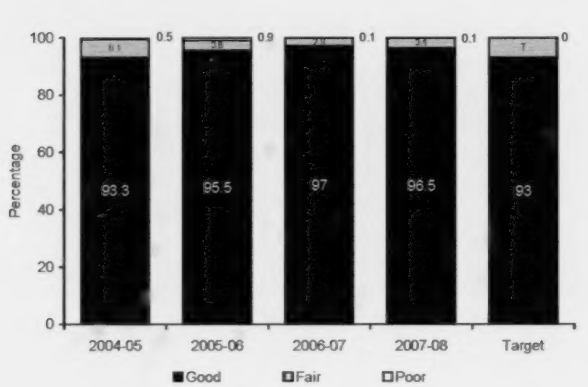
- **Water Quality** – number of water quality incidents.



- **In 2007-08, 48 water quality incidents occurred at 46 facilities; therefore the target was not met.**
- The increase in the number of incidents is, in part, the result of not meeting the Facility Operational Requirements resulting in treatment system upsets.
- Advisories were issued where necessary and staff assisted in addressing the problems. The initiatives to continue upgrading facilities and address the operational challenges should allow the targets to be met and reduce these incidents in the future.

Effective Water Management Infrastructure [29]

Physical condition of provincially owned water management of infrastructure.



- **In 2007, the percentage of the province's water management infrastructure in good physical condition was 96.5%, which is slightly less than the 2006-07 values (97%) but exceeds the target of 93%.**
- Results can be attributed to the effects of on-going maintenance and rehabilitation of the assets.
- The government continues to operate, rehabilitate and maintain over 150 major provincially owned water management infrastructure systems/projects. This infrastructure provides water to sustain irrigation, agricultural, municipal, industrial, recreational and ecological/environmental requirements.

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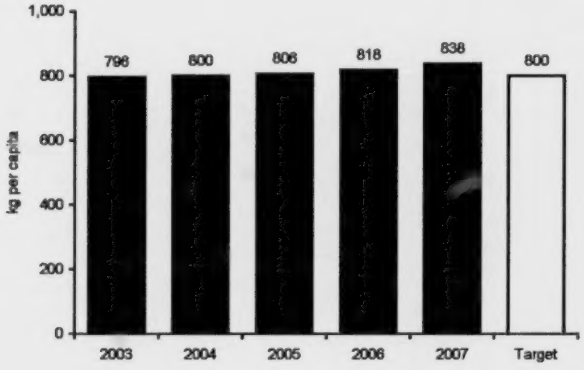
Performance Measures - *continued*

Municipal Solid Waste to Landfills [30]

Measures Alberta's progress towards meeting continuous reduction of municipal solid waste placed in landfills as measured in kilograms of waste per capita.



- **Municipal solid waste disposed in landfills increased from 818 kilograms per capita in 2006 to 838 kilograms per capita in 2007, thereby exceeding the target.**
- The increase is a reflection of Alberta's continued robust economy, as it includes waste from the residential sector, the industrial, commercial and institutional sector and the construction, renovation and demolition sectors.
- Aggressive and innovative approaches will be necessary in the coming years to reduce disposal. Initiatives currently under development will assist in reaching the target, such as a diversion program for construction and demolition waste. Diversion policies and programs for packaging and printed materials, organic materials, and other key waste streams will also be required in order to reach the waste disposal target.

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GOAL FOUR 4 Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally

What the Goal Means

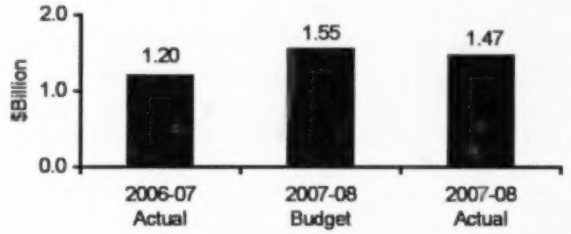
Financial sustainability, a coordinated and disciplined approach to governance and policy making, and a strong public service are essential for the government to be able to provide the programs and services that are important to Albertans now and in the future. The government is committed to openness and accountability that earns the trust of Albertans.

The government works to promote the province's interests as an equal partner in a strengthened, united Canada, to strengthen its international relations, and to enhance trade and investment liberalization internationally and domestically.

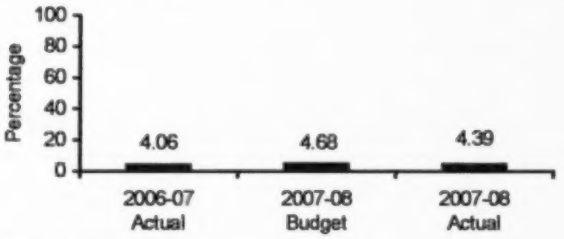
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $1.466 million toward the general administration of government and toward the promotion of strong and effective partnerships with local, provincial, national and international governments.

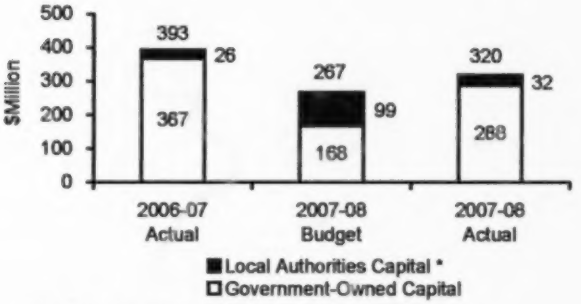
Goal Four Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

GOAL FOUR 4 Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Establish a Board Governance Review to improve the transparency, accountability and governance of its agencies, boards and commissions. (Executive Council)	**A Board Governance Review Task Force was established, which provided recommendations on how to improve the transparency, accountability and governance of agencies, boards and commissions.** In response to the Task Force recommendations, the Alberta government adopted a Public Agencies Governance Framework to promote good governance of the province's agencies, boards and commissions.
Develop democratic reforms for all-party committees to work together to serve Albertans. (Executive Council)	**Four all-party legislative committees were implemented in the 2007 Spring Session of the Alberta Legislature.** The legislative committees served as an additional avenue for all parties and the public to provide input on proposed Legislation and policy direction.
Establish a framework for a lobbyist registry and a framework to release information about payments under government contracts on a regular basis. (Justice)	**The *Lobbyists Act* received Royal Assent in December 2007.** The *Lobbyists Act* will be proclaimed in force and regulations enacted once the lobbyist registry is established. Consistent with requirements of the act, information regarding provincial grants and payments for capital, supplies and services has been made available online.
Establish an Office of Statistics and Information to consolidate office statistics and other key government data. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	**The Office of Statistics and Information was established and a prototype online data and information portal, called datalink, was launched.** This portal connects public service and community stakeholders with the data and analysis available to help make informed decisions while ensuring that all privacy and security requirements are addressed. A Statistics Council was also established to promote coordination, integration and sharing in statistical activities in the Government of Alberta.
Review options to consult with Albertans on future budgets. (Finance)	**A budget process consultation was undertaken in 2007,** giving Albertans the opportunity to submit their opinions through the Internet and by mail on Budget 2008.
Build a stronger public service by attracting, developing and engaging our employees. (Service Alberta – Corporate Human Resources)	**A stronger public service was built through initiatives under the Alberta Public Service Workforce Plan,** with a focus on promoting the Government of Alberta as an employer of choice, supporting employee growth and development, and providing a quality work environment for employees. These initiatives help employees do their best work in delivering high quality programs and services for Albertans.
Undertake a strategic, enterprise-wide approach to managing information assets and information technology to improve service delivery to Albertans. (Service Alberta)	**A new Information and Services Strategy was developed,** which focuses on a one government approach to using information and technology to enhance policy development and increase public value.
Adopt innovative approaches to serving Albertans through a variety of mechanisms (in-person, by phone or Internet). (Service Alberta)	**In conjunction with Industry Canada, the Alberta government implemented** BizPal with the City of Edmonton, **a free Internet service that simplifies the business permit, license and other compliance regulation processes** for entrepreneurs, governments and third party business service providers as a one-stop service.
Provide a coordinated and disciplined approach to the management of government spending and capital planning. (Treasury Board)	**Spending in Budget 2008 reflects the government priorities and the initiatives required to meet growth pressures in Alberta and the increasing demands for infrastructure, programs and services.** Total expense will increase 12% over three years, with most of that increase in 2008-09. The rate of growth in spending is expected to be reduced in 2009-10 and 2010-11, as population growth and inflation in Alberta is expected to moderate.
Develop and evaluate sound financial management practices and policies. (Treasury Board)	**The government of Alberta developed an internal control self assessment framework for all ministries,** provided leadership on inter-jurisdictional committees, and provided more advice to government entities on accounting and financial policy and reporting issues.

Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Develop the long-term strategic capital plan that addresses issues such as growth, maintenance of existing infrastructure and management and control of capital spending. (Treasury Board)	**The 20-year Strategic Capital Plan was released to the public in January 2008,** and it focuses on three time spans: short-term plans for work on projects already funded and announced; medium-term plans for projects that will proceed as short-term projects are completed; and a longer-term plan that builds on the success of completed short-term and medium-term projects to fulfill the vision for Alberta in 2028.
Manage Alberta's owned and supported provincial infrastructure requirements by promoting the need for ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation of existing capital. (Infrastructure and Transportation)	**Government dedicated $29.1 million to rehabilitation and maintenance of government owned and supported infrastructure, an increase of $8.9 million over 2006-07.** The province rehabilitated over 500 kilometers of highway in 2007-08 and tendered over $240 million for projects targeted toward the preservation and rehabilitation of existing highway infrastructure. The Alberta Municipal Infrastructure Program provided $654 million for core municipal capital infrastructure, such as roads, repaving, bridge repairs, transit vehicles and facilities, sewer upgrades, water treatment facility expansions and recreational facilities.
Explore options for long-term investment strategies for Alberta's non-renewable resource revenues. (Finance)	**In 2007, the Government of Alberta appointed an independent commission, the Financial Investment and Advisory Planning Commission,** to ensure Albertans are receiving the maximum long-term benefits from the province's savings and investment funds, including the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. The commission submitted a final report to the provincial government for its review.
Ensure Albertans are receiving a fair share from energy development through royalties, taxes and fees. (Finance)	An independent Alberta Royalty Review Panel was appointed, and the panel's report was released. **The Alberta government's response, the "New Royalty Framework" was released in October 2007.**
Ensure a coordinated Alberta approach to Canadian intergovernmental relations. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	**Alberta participated in intergovernmental conferences, including the Council of the Federation, a First Ministers' Meeting, the Western Premiers' Conference and an Alberta-British Columbia Joint Cabinet meeting.** The Government of Alberta successfully addressed its priorities on key intergovernmental issues such as climate change and energy. At the 2007 Council of the Federation (COF) meeting in New Brunswick, Alberta contributed to the Council's best practice inventory "Climate Change: Leading Practices by Provincial and Territorial Governments in Canada" and the COF energy plan "A Shared Vision for Energy in Canada".
Enhance Alberta's international presence and trade relations, in particular with the United States. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	**Alberta's international relationships with key decision makers were strengthened through Alberta's Washington, D.C. office, a Premier's mission to the United States, and incoming delegations and outreach events.** The United States challenged Government of Canada calculations of export charges and quotas under the Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Agreement. An arbitration panel dismissed U.S. allegations with respect to British Columbia and Alberta exports. Alberta also continued to implement the B.C.-Alberta Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement.
Develop an intergovernmental strategy to address Alberta's priorities with other provinces and the federal government. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	A cross-ministry committee **developed an intergovernmental strategy to address Alberta's priorities with other provinces and the federal government.**

Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally

Performance Measures

Alberta's Credit Rating [31]

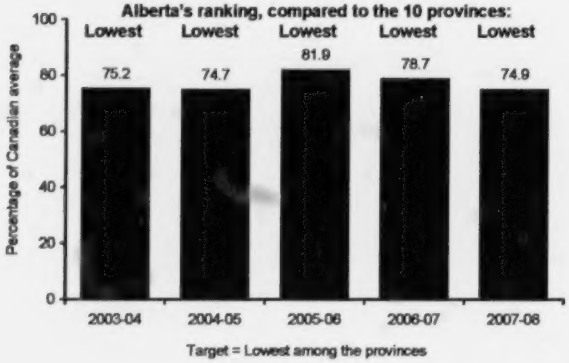
Blended credit rating for domestic debt.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target
Credit rating	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA

- **Alberta again met the target with a Triple A rating from major credit rating agencies.**
- A blended credit rating for domestic debt is an assessment of the future ability of an organization to repay its long-term debt. Alberta's Triple A credit rating is a result of the Province's strong net financial position achieved through implementation of prudent and conservative budgeting practices.
- The province of Alberta also has strong revenue generating ability given the high levels of activity in the resource sector and high energy prices.

Tax Load [32]

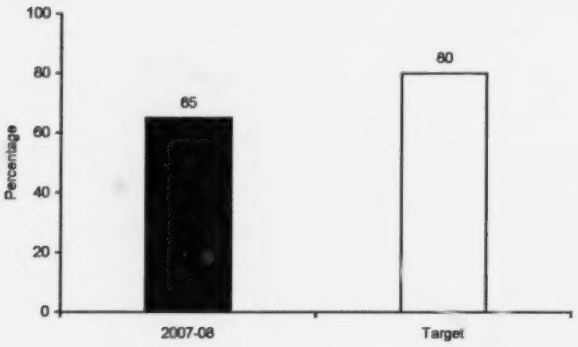
Total provincial and municipal tax load as a percentage of the Canadian average.



- **Alberta again met the target of lowest inter-provincial rank for provincial and municipal tax load, as a percentage of the Canadian average.** Alberta has had the lowest inter-provincial rank for tax load for all the years shown in the graph.
- In 2007-08, the Government of Alberta enhanced charitable donations and education tax credits.
- Personal tax credits continued to be indexed to inflation, and were increased by 4.7% in January 2008.

Albertans' Satisfaction with Access to Services and Information [33]

Percentage of Albertans surveyed who are satisfied with access to Government of Alberta services and information.



- **With 65% of respondents indicating they are satisfied with their ability to access Government of Alberta services and information, the majority of Albertans are satisfied, but the target was not met.** Less than 10% cited dissatisfaction with their ability to access services and information.
- As the 80% target was not met, a business and service delivery model is being developed, with enhanced service content, Internet services, and enhanced services through the Service Alberta call centre.
- Due to a change in methodology in data collection, the 2007-08 result is not comparable to previously published historical results.

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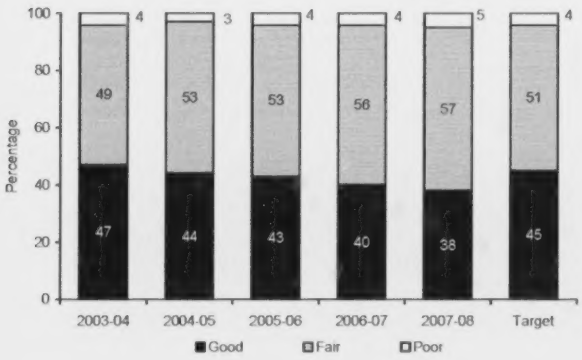
Performance Measures - *continued*

Physical Condition of Government-owned and Operated Buildings [34]



- **The percentage of government-owned and operated facilities over 1,000 gross square meters that are rated in good, fair and poor condition was 38%, 57% and 5% respectively.**
- **Although performance was below the target for facilities in good condition, the target for facilities in fair condition was exceeded and the percentage of facilities in poor condition remained stable, increasing by one percent compared to 2006-07, just short of the target.**
- Many government-owned and operated facilities were built between 1975 and 1985 and are approaching a time when major upgrading or refurbishment will be required to maintain them.

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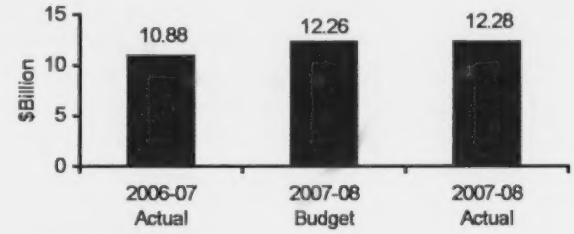
What the Goal Means

Albertans are encouraged to realize their full health potential through informed lifestyle choices. The province contributes to the health of Albertans by advocating and educating for healthy living, providing integrated quality health and wellness services through the health authorities, other provider organizations and community practitioners. The province leads and participates in the continuous improvement of the health and continuing care systems.

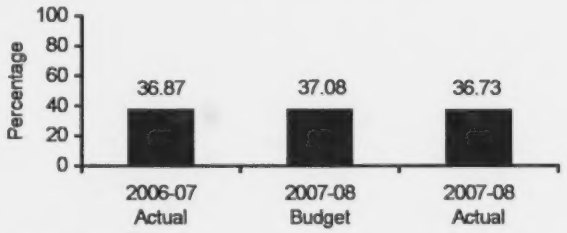
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $12,281 million toward the health care system.

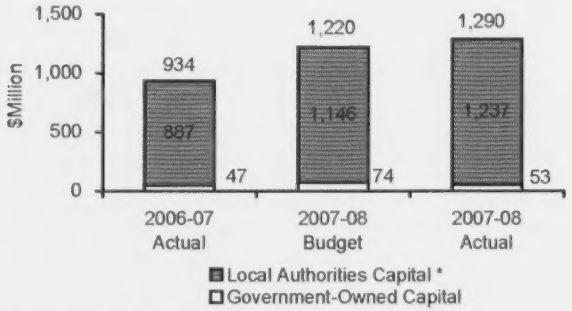
Goal Five Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



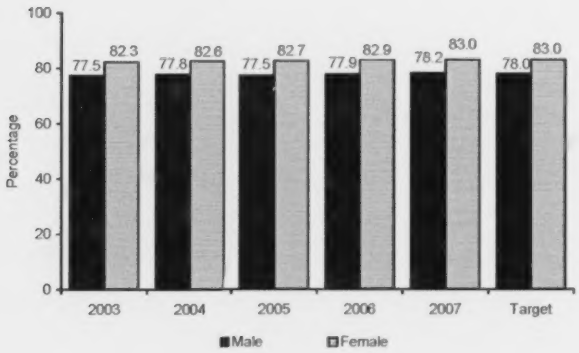
* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Implement a comprehensive workforce strategy designed to retain, recruit and train a qualified and integrated health workforce. (Health and Wellness)	**A new Health Workforce Action Plan for 2007 to 2016 was released.** The plan outlined 19 key initiatives to address Alberta health workforce issues. Thirty million went towards eight key recommendations which include creating a health career and skills assessment network, increasing clinical training capacity and attracting health professionals working abroad.
Implement health care productivity reforms and sustainability initiatives. (Health and Wellness)	**More health facilities, physician offices and pharmacies across the province, as well as the Alberta Cancer Board, were connected to Alberta Netcare, Alberta's electronic health record.** The Alberta Bone and Joint Health Institute expanded on the success of its pilot project which dramatically reduced wait times for hip and knee procedures, to other areas of bone and joint care. Fourteen new telehealth projects will give Albertans living in rural and remote areas better access to health care services.
Implement a new pharmaceutical strategy to improve management of drug expenditures and ensure access to sustainable government drug coverage. (Health and Wellness)	Alberta continues to consider the available clinical and cost evidence before covering new drugs to ensure they provide good value for Albertans and government drug programs. **Alberta signed a Memorandum of Understanding with BC to develop a framework for possible joint purchasing of drugs and initiated work to advance that agreement.**
Strengthen public health services that promote wellness, prevent injury and disease and provide preparedness for public health emergencies. (Health and Wellness)	**A new provincial infection, prevention and control strategy with clear standards was developed. The *Mental Health Amendment Act* was passed to support Albertans living with mental illness** to achieve greater independence and a better quality of life. **The *Tobacco Reduction Act* was passed to provide a province-wide smoking ban** in all public places and workplaces.
Bring forward an updated plan to expand long-term care and improve standards of care. (Seniors and Community Supports)	The continuing care system was expanded by committing funding for over 790 new affordable supportive living units for seniors and persons with disabilities. **The quality of accommodations was improved by the introduction of licensing and monitoring in over 390 supportive living settings and monitoring against the accommodation standards in 49 long-term care facilities as planned.** An Accommodations Standards Complaint Line was established to address public concerns with accommodations and related services.
Develop and introduce measures to benchmark improvements in quality of life for all Albertans. (Seniors and Community Supports)	**Government reviewed best practices to quality of life measurement used by Canadian and international jurisdictions** to determine an appropriate approach to measuring Albertans' quality of life.

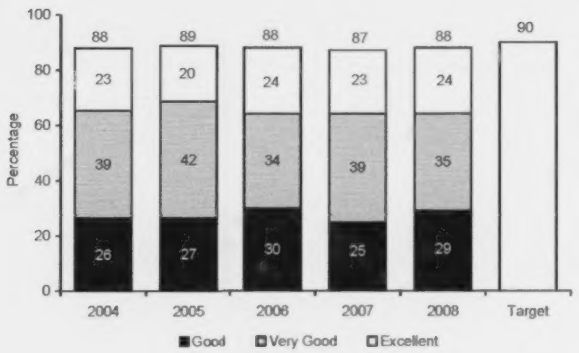
Performance Measures

Life Expectancy at Birth [35]
Years of life for females and males.



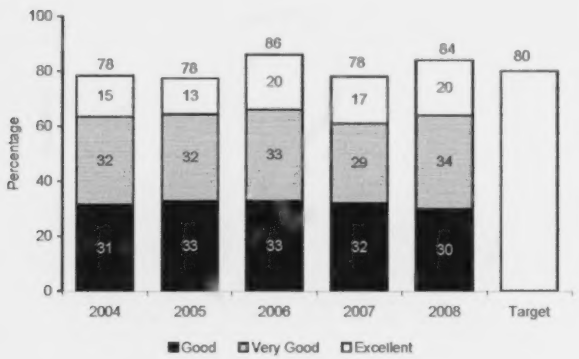
- **In 2007, the life expectancy at birth for males was 78.2 years, slightly above the target of 78.0 years and for females was 83.0 years, meeting the target of 83.0 years.**
- Life expectancy for males and females has been slowly and steadily increasing in Alberta. Improvements in primary care, health promotion and disease prevention, as well as medical advancements have all positively contributed to improving life expectancy.
- Life expectancy at birth is a universally recognized indicator of the general health and well-being of a population.

Self-reported Health Status [36]
- 18-64 years – rating as excellent, fair or good.



- **Survey results indicate that in 2008, 88% of Albertans age 18-64 years rated their health as good, very good or excellent, slightly below the target of 90%.**
- The percentage of Albertans reporting their health as either good, very good or excellent has remained fairly constant over the past five years. Initiatives such as Healthy U are being implemented to promote the benefits of healthy eating and active living, and to teach Albertans important lifestyle behaviors that contribute to reducing injury and the risk of chronic disease.
- Self-reported health status is a good indicator of the health and well-being of Albertans. It is accepted across Canada as a means of reporting on population health.

- 65 years and over – rating as excellent, fair or good.



- **Survey results indicate that in 2008, 84% of Albertans age 65 years and over rated their health as good, very good or excellent, which is above the target of 80%.**
- Alberta has numerous health prevention programs to help keep those 65 years and older healthy. These programs include influenza vaccinations, and improved access to disease screening for breast and prostate cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.
- Healthy U has programs that help promote daily activity and healthy eating among those 65 years and older. Daily physical activity has been shown to be one of the best ways to stay healthy and decrease one' s chance of disease.

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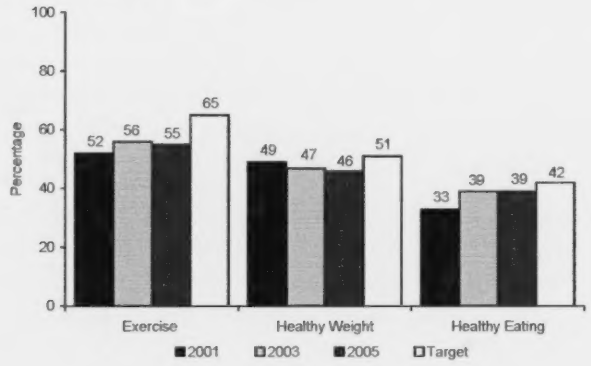
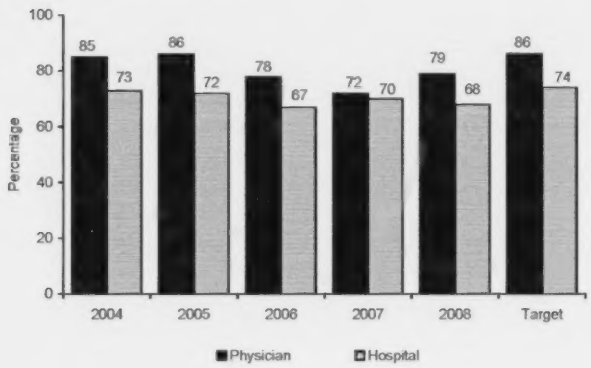
Performance Measures - *continued*

Participation in Healthy Behaviour [37]
Exercise, healthy weight, healthy eating.



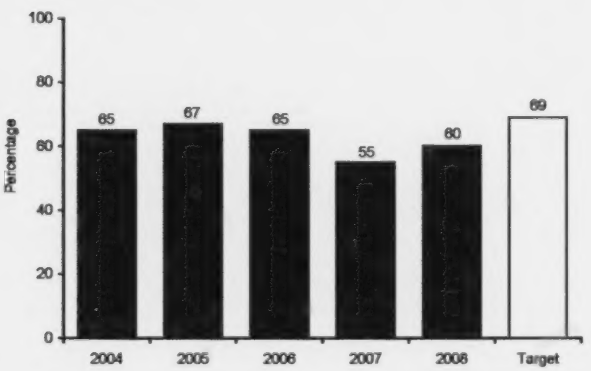
- Results from the Canadian Community Health Survey indicate that in 2005, more than half of the respondents were exercising regularly (55%), below the target of 65%.
- Almost half of the respondents were at acceptable weight levels (46%), below the target of 51%.
- Thirty-nine percent of Albertans consumed at least 5-10 daily servings of vegetables, below the target of 42%.
- Living a healthy lifestyle greatly contributes to an improved quality and length of life.

Ease of Access to Services – Physician and Hospital Services [38]
Rating as easy or very easy.



- In a 2008 health survey, 79% of Albertans reported very easy or easy access to physician services, below the target of 86%. Sixty-eight percent of Albertans reported very easy or easy access to hospital services, below the target of 74%.
- Albertans expect that they will be able to access the publicly funded health system and receive the services they need when they need them. Alberta's rapid population growth has, however, strained the health care system.
- Alberta's new Health Workforce Action Plan will improve access to health services by ensuring Alberta has an adequate health workforce to meet the future needs of Albertans. The action plan also promotes changes in the way health services are delivered to meet the future needs of Albertans.
- New hospitals, urgent care centres, and medical clinics are being built across Alberta, especially in areas of high population growth, to ensure Albertans have access to hospital services.

Public Rating of Health System Overall [39]
Rating as excellent or good.



- In a 2008 health survey, 60% of Albertans rated our health system as excellent or good, below the target of 69%.
- Although the current year result of 60% is below target, it marks an improvement over the previous year's results. This result is encouraging and indicates that Albertans believe that the health system is improving.

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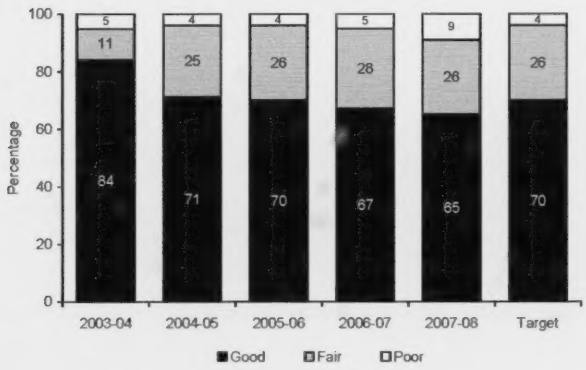
Performance Measures - *continued*

Physical Condition of Health Facilities [40]
Health facilities in good, fair or poor condition.



- **In 2007-08, 65% of facilities were rated in good condition, below the target of 70%. Twenty-six percent were rated in fair condition, meeting the target and nine percent were rated in poor condition, above the target of four percent.**
- $53.5 million in supplementary maintenance funding was provided to health regions in 2007-08 from the Capital Maintenance and Renewal Fund.
- Most of the supplementary maintenance funds were for small projects, and the impact on 2007-08 results (and future year targets) is expected to be minimal.

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GOAL SIX 6 Albertans will be independent and our children will be well cared for

What the Goal Means

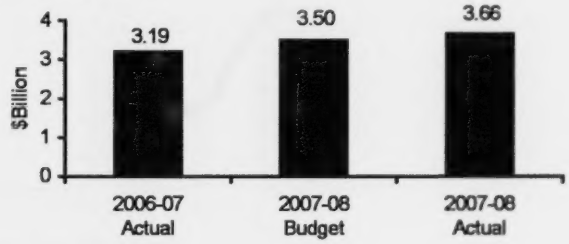
To help Albertans be as independent as possible, those who are facing challenges associated with aging, disabilities, lower incomes, and other special needs, receive support to fully participate in society. Supports include justice services for those unable to protect their financial interests or who cannot afford legal counsel, initiatives aimed at facilitating seniors' continued participation in their communities, and strategies to improve quality of housing and reduce homelessness. These supports, along with human resource development, help Albertans be as independent as possible, move to employment and stay in the labour force.

Families are the foundation to nurture the development of children and youth. Ensuring that children and youth are physically, emotionally, socially, intellectually and spiritually healthy and safe will reduce future strains on social infrastructure. Although parents have primary responsibility in raising and providing for their children, communities, organizations, schools, businesses and governments all have supporting roles to play.

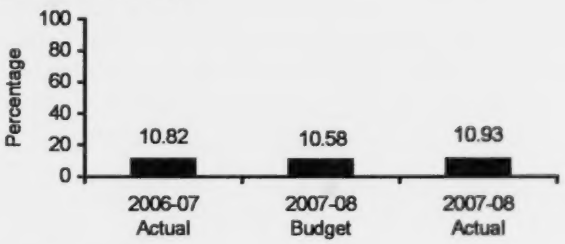
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $3,655 million to assist Albertans to become self-reliant and assist those unable to provide for their basic needs. as well as to promote the well-being of children.

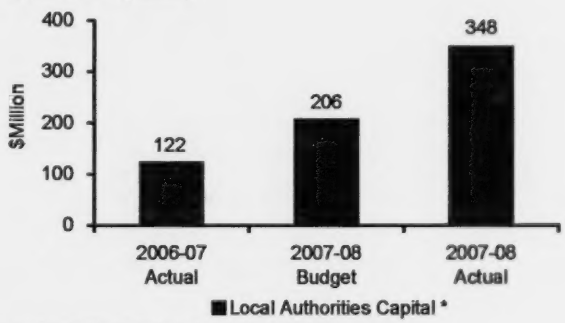
Goal Six Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Establish a Housing Task Force to develop a plan to increase the availability of affordable housing. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	In response to the Task Force Recommendation "Enhance Capital Resources for Affordable Housing Supply," **the government created new programs to support the development of over 11,000 affordable housing units.**
Improve supports and services for persons with disabilities through better coordination and integration of programs. (Seniors and Community Supports)	The Alberta government worked with community agencies and employers to support independence for persons with disabilities through **employability initiatives for Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) and Persons with Developmental Disabilities clients.** **Government expanded the AISH-CPP Disability benefits intake coordination initiative** across the province.
Ensure parents have access to quality, affordable child care options. (Children's Services)	**A comprehensive child care strategy was implemented which included assistance and funding for licensed day care centres and contracted family day home agencies** to attract staff, create new spaces for children, achieve accreditation and increase subsidy for parents with children age 0–6.
Focus on improving outcomes for children in care or in need of specialized services, including Aboriginal children and children with disabilities. (Children's Services)	Government continued to implement the *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act* by expanding the use of a **new Casework Practice Model for the child intervention program across the province, which reflects best practices in social work,** including an increased focus on thorough assessment of a family's strengths as well as risk and safety factors. The first full year of **monitoring compliance to new program standards was completed for the Family Support for Children with Disabilities Program.** The Alberta government successfully secured a commitment from the federal government to provide additional funding over the next five years to deliver early intervention services for families and children who are at risk on First Nations reserves.
Establish a Demographic Planning Commission to provide analysis and proposals to prepare for the needs of an aging population and ensure facilities and supports are available to seniors. (Seniors and Community Supports)	An approach for creating a Demographic Planning Commission was developed. **The Commission will support the development of an aging population policy framework, which will outline the roles of government, communities, families and individuals in meeting the needs of an aging population.** Government undertook work with academic researchers to improve forecasting, planning and modeling of policies and programs for seniors.
Continue to build collaborative partnerships on initiatives such as Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder and develop options to review and improve Alberta's social infrastructure. (Children's Services)	Government led the planning for programs that prevent domestic violence and support victims of domestic or family violence. **The Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder 10-year Strategic Plan was implemented** to enhance and align existing services and create new services where needed.
Continue to provide provincial leadership to implement the Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying Initiative. (Children's Services)	**The Alberta government and municipalities prepared regional implementation plans to address family violence** throughout Alberta. **Safe visitation sites for families affected by violence were established on a pilot basis in** Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Red Deer. **Also, the government launched a new public awareness and education campaign to discourage bullying.**

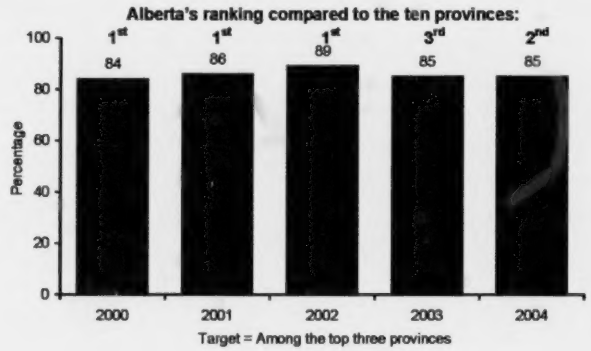
Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Identify opportunities and implement strategies to enhance community capacity to respond to victims of crime. (Solicitor General and Public Security)	**The Victims of Crime Protocol provides a step-by-step guide to help victims** through the criminal justice system, and is the first of its kind in Canada. Its implementation addresses several recommendations from the **MLA Report of the Alberta Victims of Crime Consultation**. The Protocol clarifies what victims can expect from the criminal justice system and helps to ensure that victims have timely information and support.

Performance Measures

Well-being of Children [41]

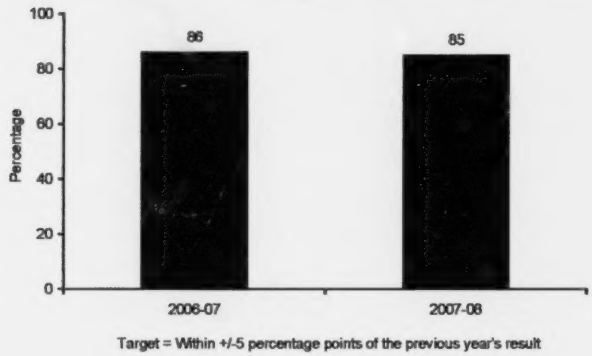
Percentage of children living in families with incomes at or above the Market Basket Measure (MBM) low-income thresholds (inter-provincial rank).



- The MBM determines the cost of a "market basket" of specified goods and services. **In 2004, 85% of Alberta's children were living at or above the MBM low-income thresholds. Alberta ranked second** in the percentage of children living at or above the low-income thresholds compared to other provinces.
- The Alberta government provides programs and services that are designed to support Albertans in meeting their children's needs.
- Children living in families with low incomes may qualify for various government programs and services such as the premium-free health, dental and optical services, income support for families, child support services, childcare subsidies and recreational opportunities.

Support for Albertans with Low Incomes [42]

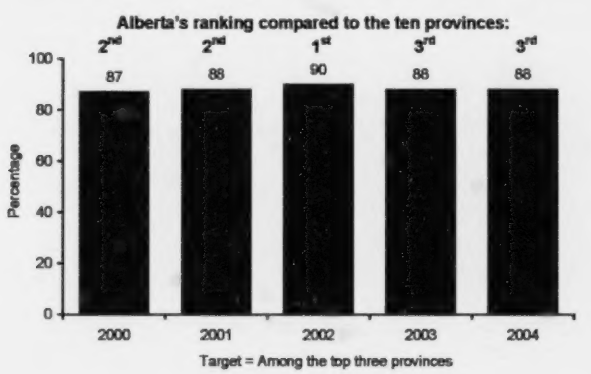
Percentage of Alberta's Income Support clients receiving health benefits coverage in addition to core benefits.



- **In 2007-08, 85% of all Income Support recipients also received the Health Benefits coverage in addition to core benefits, meeting the target of being within +/-5 percentage points from last year's result of 86%.**
- This result demonstrated support provided to a vulnerable population in Alberta society (e.g., expected to work and not-expected to work clients).
- The benefits include premium-free Alberta Health Care Insurance, dental care, eye care and glasses, prescription drugs, essential diabetic supplies and emergency ambulance services.

Economic Status of Albertans [43]

Percentage of Albertans living at or above the Market Basket Measure (MBM) low-income thresholds (inter-provincial rank).



- The MBM is a measure of low-income which considers the cost of a specific basket of goods and services in different communities across Canada.
- **In 2004, Alberta had the third highest percentage of residents living at or above the MBM low-income threshold compared to other provinces** (Québec had the highest percentage).
- Between 2001and 2004 the level of residents living at or above the MBM low-income threshold has remained fairly stable, generally at 88%.

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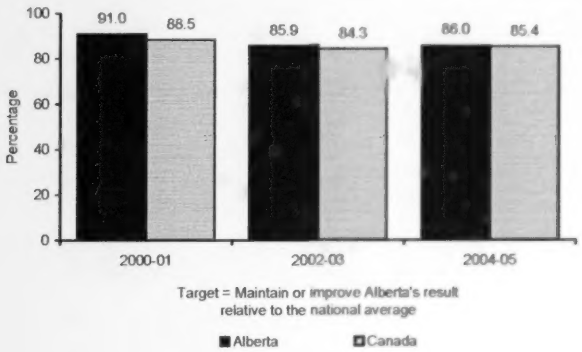
Performance Measures - *continued*

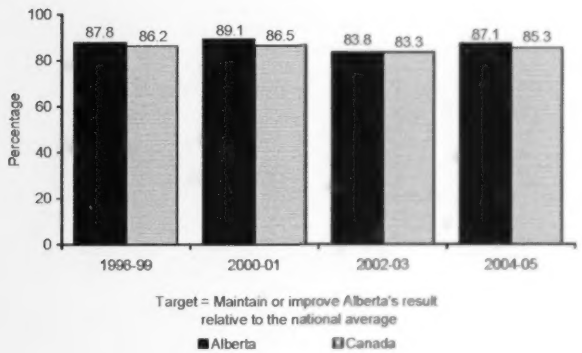
Social and Emotional Development [44]

- **Social Development** – percentage of Alberta children demonstrating healthy social development.



- **In 2004-05, 86% of Alberta's children demonstrated healthy social development, meeting the target to maintain or improve Alberta's results relative to the national average.**
- Higher income is often correlated with improved social outcomes for children[a]. The relatively high average incomes of Alberta families may have a positive influence on children's social development.

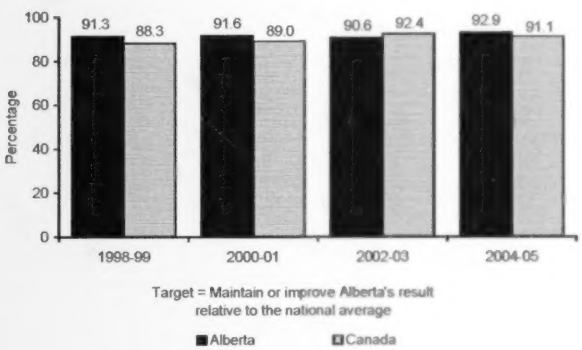
- Emotional Development – percentage of Alberta children demonstrating healthy emotional development.



- **In 2004-05, 87.1% of Alberta's children demonstrated healthy emotional development, meeting the target to maintain or improve Alberta's results relative to the national average.**
- Higher income is also often correlated with improved emotional outcomes for children[a]. The relatively high average incomes of Alberta families may have a positive influence on children's emotional development.

Parenting Skills [45]

Percentage of Alberta children age 0-5, whose parents are interacting positively with them.



- **In 2004-05, 92.9% of Alberta's children were interacting positively with their parents, meeting the target to maintain or improve Alberta's results relative to the national average.**
- The government's Parent Link Centres provide services in many communities throughout the province at main and outreach sites. The Parent Link provides positive parenting information and support for parents across Alberta.

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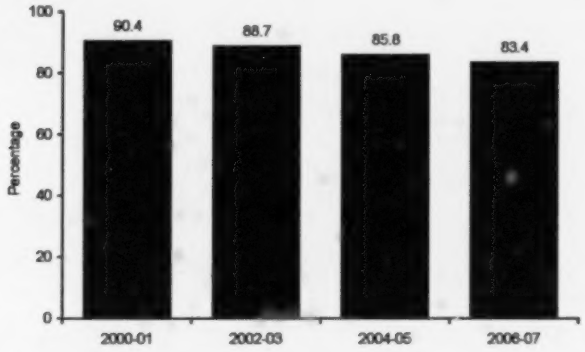
Performance Measures - *continued*

Support for Albertans with Developmental Disabilities [46]

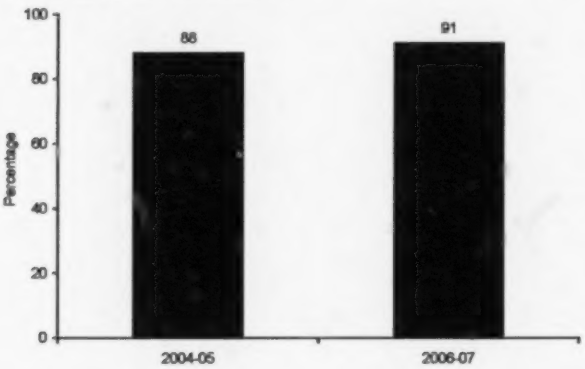
Satisfaction, by families/guardians of adults with developmental disabilities, with Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) Funded Services.



- 2007-08 data was not collected on this biennial measure. **In 2006-07, survey results indicate that 83.4% of families/guardians (public and private) reported overall satisfaction with PDD-funded services received by the person to whom they provide guardianship.**
- Satisfaction dropped slightly from 2004-05 and **remained below the 2006-07 target of 89%.**
- The PDD program provides adults with developmental disabilities with living, employment and community access supports which assist them in participating in the social, economic and cultural life of the province.

Support for Families with Low Income with Children [47]

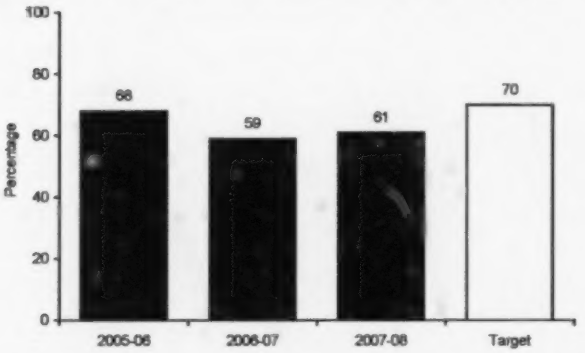
Percentage of Alberta Child Health Benefit (ACHB) parents who agree they are able to obtain health services they would not otherwise have been able to get for their children.



- 2007-08 data was not collected on this biennial measure. Of all ACHB parents surveyed in 2006-07, **91% agreed that they were able to obtain health services they would not otherwise have been able to get for their children.**
- Through the ACHB program, the Alberta government provides a premium-free health benefit plan for children under 18 living in families with low incomes. The ACHB provides coverage for prescription drugs, eyeglasses, dental care, emergency ambulance services and essential diabetic supplies.
- **This result exceeded the 2006-07 target of 85%** by six percentage points which reflected parents' high satisfaction level with the effectiveness of the ACHB program.

Support for Albertans with Low Income who Need Temporary Help [48]

Percentage of participants employed after leaving income support.



- In 2007-08, Income Support participants who left the program between April and August 2007 were surveyed three months after leaving the program. **Out of these clients, 61% were employed at some time since they left the program, below the target of 70%.**
- The 70% target was a stretch target that was difficult to achieve. The booming economy created increased employment opportunities for people who would have otherwise become Income Support recipients. This likely resulted in an Income Support client pool that had severe or multiple barriers to obtaining employment.
- Those who left the program without obtaining employment likely entered new partnerships or received support from other sources (CPP, EI and disability-related income).

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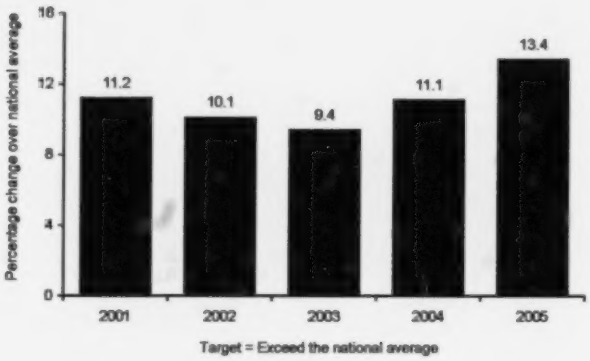
Performance Measures - *continued*

Seniors' Average Total Income [49]

Difference between Alberta seniors' average total income and the national average for seniors' average total income.



- **In 2005, the average total income of Alberta seniors exceeded the average total income of Canadian seniors by 13.4%.** This represents a continuation of the trend whereby Alberta's seniors have higher average total incomes than Canadian seniors as a whole.
- In 2005, the average total income of Alberta seniors was $33,954 as compared to $29,933, the comparable amount for Canadian seniors.
- The incomes of seniors are comprised of a number of different sources, including government transfers, payments from the Canadian Pension Plan, private pensions and investments and employment income.

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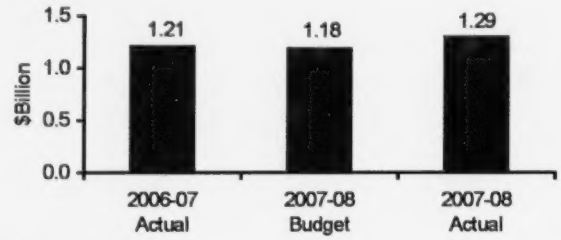
What the Goal Means

Albertans want communities in which they can live and raise families in safety and security without fear of personal or property crime, victimization or discrimination. An effective and efficient securities regulatory system is important to investor protection. Effective protection of people and property from fire, floods, dangerous encounters with wildlife, and harmful environmental events, as well as from natural, industrial, accidental and terrorist hazards is also an important part of this goal. Albertans expect buildings and systems that are constructed and maintained to safe standards and workplaces that are healthy, fair, safe and stable for employees and employers. Albertans also want to see traffic safety improved to reduce collisions, injuries and fatalities on our highways.

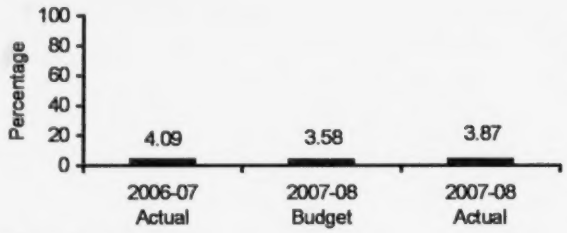
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Government of Alberta directed $1,293 million toward the protection of persons and property.

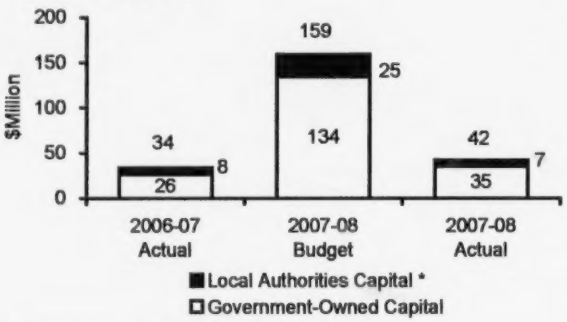
Goal Seven Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Carefully manage and control the growth of the gaming industry in Alberta. (Solicitor General and Public Security)	**The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission worked closely with organizations that are planning new casino facilities to ensure continued integrity of the gaming industry.** Government and stakeholders ensured that the gaming industry operated in a socially responsible manner. A portion of the proceeds from casino events for First Nation casinos were used to support charitable and religious purposes in the host First Nation community. Traditional (non-First Nation) casinos also provided opportunity for non-profit groups across the province to earn millions to support their programs and activities.
Consolidate and streamline Alberta's workplace legislation related to employment standards, labour relations and occupational health and safety. (Employment, Immigration and Industry)	**A concept paper and draft Project Charter were developed, exploring consolidation of employment standards, labour and occupational health and safety legislation.**
Foster equality, reduce discrimination and barriers to full participation in society and help build welcoming and inclusive communities and workplaces. (Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture)	**Government helped to build welcoming and inclusive workplaces and organizations for immigrants, ethno-cultural and racial groups and others through efforts to prevent and resolve human rights complaints.** In 2007-08, 680 complaints were opened and 733 were closed. Improved access to information on preventing discrimination and building inclusive workplaces and communities was provided through the launch of a new website for the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission, which provides information about rights and responsibilities related to human rights law in Alberta.
Develop an effective and efficient securities regulatory system in Alberta that meets the needs of Alberta's businesses and investors. (Finance)	**Alberta amended its *Securities Act* to further harmonize and streamline securities laws and to support the passport system of securities regulation.** Phase 2 of the passport system was implemented enabling issuers to access Canadian capital markets by dealing only with their principal regulator and complying with one set of harmonized laws.
Make recommendations on reducing crime and enhancing safety in our communities. (Justice)	**Alberta's Crime Reduction and Safe Communities Task Force report entitled "Keeping Communities Safe" was released with recommendations to the Alberta government.** The Safe Communities Secretariat has been established to lead the development of a comprehensive, longer-term Alberta crime reduction and prevention strategy, which includes implementing the recommendations from the "Keeping Communities Safe" report.
Implement an integrated crime reduction strategy. (Justice and Solicitor General and Public Security)	**Work began on plans to implement the recommendations from Alberta's Crime Reduction and Safe Communities Task Force report** "Keeping Communities Safe" such as: enhancing the capacity of the High Risk Offender Unit to provide additional support when Crown prosecutors pursue Dangerous Offender or Long Term Offender applications; involving Crown prosecutors in bail applications; adopting the *Safer Communities and Neighborhoods Act* and increasing the number of police officers on the street.
Implement a provincial traffic safety plan to reduce the number of collisions on Alberta roads. (Infrastructure and Transportation)	**The Office of Traffic Safety was established to coordinate implementation of the Alberta Traffic Safety Plan, in collaboration with 35 key stakeholder groups.** Government also expanded and enhanced communication and awareness campaigns with the aim of effecting positive changes in road safety behaviour. In 2007-08, the number of Traffic Sheriffs increased to 84 and the Sheriff Highway Patrol opened a satellite office in Boyle to improve enforcement along Highway 63 to Fort McMurray. Since the inception of the program in September 2006, Traffic Sheriffs have issued more than 100,000 violations, attended more than 300 collisions and removed more than 400 suspected impaired drivers from the road.

Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Improve access to justice through the implementation of new types of dispute resolution processes and additional support for individuals entering the system. (Justice)	**The Provincial Court Civil Mediation Program completed its first year of operation in Red Deer and Grande Prairie with resolution rates similar to those recorded by the existing sites of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.** Over 3,000 clients were referred to appropriate agencies from three newly opened Law Information Centres (LInCs) in Edmonton, Red Deer, and Grande Prairie, which helped clients complete court forms, obtain legal information and learn about general court procedures. **Family Justice Services has continued to improve services by expanding the number of Family Law Information Centres to five centres across the province.** Some of the services included increasing the types of parent education seminars held to assist families dealing with separation and divorce and expanding caseflow conferencing to Calgary.
Improve family safety and improve access to family services when families separate. (Justice)	**Government continued to work to advance the family violence and bullying action plan.** The Alberta Relationship Threat Assessment and Management Initiative Edmonton office opened in 2007 and started accepting case referrals. Calgary registries were relocated in the Calgary Court Centre with Family Justice Services, thereby improving public access to services.
Work with federal, provincial and territorial partners on amendments to the *Criminal Code of Canada*. (Justice)	On February 28, 2008, Bill C-2, the *Tackling Violent Crime Act*, received Royal Assent in Parliament. **Alberta strongly supported these amendments to the *Criminal Code of Canada*, which include tougher impaired driving laws, making the dangerous and long-term offender provisions more effective, imposing stricter firearms offence bail provisions and higher penalties for firearms offences, and raising the age of consent to sexual activity from 14 to 16 years of age.** Legislation to limit the use of conditional sentencing came into force on December 1, 2007.
Enhance the province's emergency management system through an increased focus on consolidated risk management. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	**The *Emergency Management Act*, passed in 2007, created the Alberta Emergency Management Agency, which is responsable for leading and coordinating the emergency system in Alberta.** The Agency Readiness and Response Centre and the Critical Event Response Plan were created to ensure that the GoA responds effectively to emergency events. In addition, the new Government Emergency Management Regulation supplements the *Emergency Management Act* by further defining the Alberta Emergency Management Agency's responsibilities and outlining other departments' responsibilities in relation to business continuity planning and consequence management.
Promote a government-wide strategy to ensure information is protected. (Service Alberta)	**Government employees were provided with knowledge management tools containing guidance related to privacy, information management and information security to aid decisions involving protecting personal information.** A web directory of personal information banks was initiated to ensure all depositories of personal information are accounted for and properly secured.
Ensure effective coordination of federal, provincial and municipal enforcement and public security agencies through an integrated information and communications technology strategy. (Solicitor General and Public Security)	**Policing partnerships and networks were encouraged through enhanced use of technology and intelligence information sharing mechanisms.** This includes a province-wide radio communication system to connect law enforcement agencies and first responders in the event of a crisis or natural disaster and the Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative to develop a provincial police information management system. The establishment of the Alberta Law Enforcement Response Teams has resulted in increased collaboration among law enforcement agencies in combating organized and serious crime including illicit drug crimes and the exploitation of children over the Internet.
Develop a plan for the continued efficient delivery of correctional service programs. (Solicitor General and Public Security)	**The Blueprint for the Future of Corrections report was completed and provided 19 recommendations.** An implementation plan was developed that addresses increasing offender population pressures resulting from changing inmate demographics, an increasing number of gangs and gang affiliation in correctional centres and increased levels of addictions, health and mental health issues in offenders. The Blueprint will guide implementation of new solutions for the management of adult and young offender custody and community supervision populations.

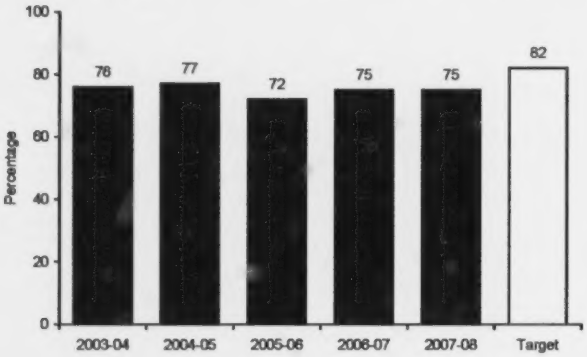
Progress Report on Strategies – *continued*

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Begin negotiations for the renewal of the contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to ensure the ongoing provision of policing services for the citizens of Alberta, and develop a law enforcement framework. (Solicitor General and Public Security)	The negotiation process began with the establishment of a working group comprised of representatives from Public Safety Canada, RCMP, Provinces and Territories. Work has progressed on the law enforcement framework through partnerships with a number of agencies including the RCMP, municipal police services and the federal government. A component of this framework is the new *Peace Officer Act*, which clarifies the roles and responsibilities of Peace Officers (formerly called "special constables"), which strengthens qualifications, accountability and training standards.

Performance Measures

Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood [50]

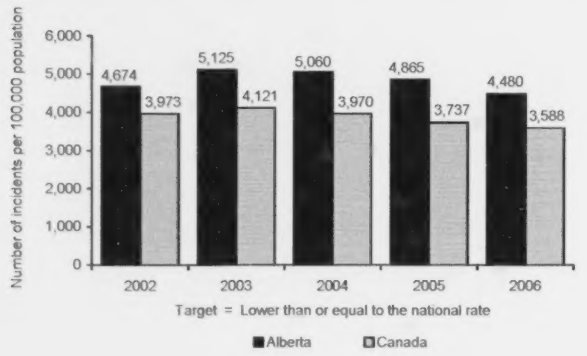
The percentage of Albertans who feel reasonably safe to very safe walking alone in their area after dark.



- Perceptions of crime in the community are shaped by a number of factors including citizens' previous victimization experience, the experiences of friends and family and media reports of crime. **This year's result of 75% is unchanged from the previous year and is lower than the target of 82%.**
- Factors that may have potentially influenced the result included: heightened media exposure of high profile criminal cases as well as focused media coverage on safe communities initiative.
- The provincial economic boom might have resulted in both a decrease in residence stability of established neighbourhoods and an increase in the number of new neighbourhoods where residents are not familiar with their neighbours or surroundings.

Property Crime Rate [51]

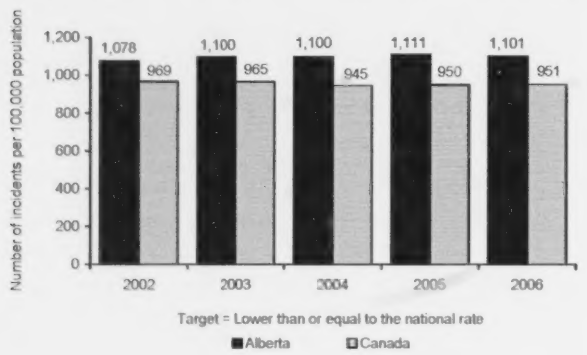
Alberta's property crime rate per 100,000 population, as reported by police.



- **Alberta's property crime rate was 4,480 per 100,000 population in 2006.** During this time, breaking and entering decreased by 14%, while motor vehicle theft increased by 13%. This represents an overall eight percent decrease in property crime in the province. The national average property crime rate also dropped four percentage points during the same time period, resulting in **Alberta's property crime rate being five percent closer to target than the previous year,** but still 25% above targeted levels.
- There are several influencing factors that impact crime rates. However, it is difficult to be certain of exactly how much impact each of these factors may have had on Alberta's property crime rate.
- Influencing factors may include: Alberta has a higher percentage of young adults (15-24 years of age), the most criminally active age group, and Alberta's booming economy has attracted both temporary workers, with no permanent attachment to the province, and more criminals, intent on taking advantage of the boom.

Violent Crime Rate [52](a)

Alberta's violent crime rate per 100,000 population, as reported by police.



- **Alberta's violent crime rate was 1,101 per 100,000 population in 2006.** During this time, the homicides decreased by 14%, while assaults remained unchanged. This represents an overall one percent decrease in violent crime in the province. The national average violent crime rate remained unchanged during the same time period, resulting in **Alberta's violent crime rate being slightly closer to target, but still 16% above targeted levels.**
- There are several influencing factors that impact crime rates. However, it is difficult to be certain of exactly how much impact each of these factors may have had on Alberta's violent crime rate.
- Influencing factors may include: Alberta has a higher percentage of young adults (15-24 years of age), the most criminally active age group[52](b), and Alberta's booming economy has attracted both temporary workers, with no permanent attachment to the province, and more criminals, intent on taking advantage of the boom.

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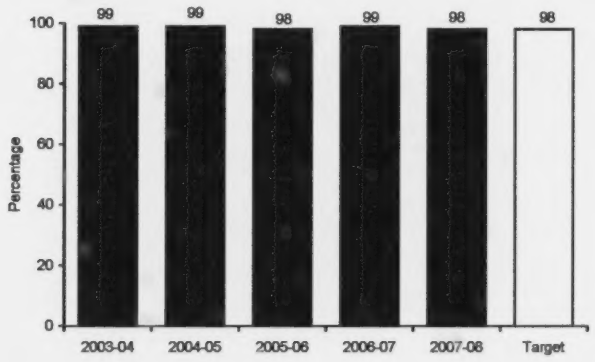
Performance Measures - *continued*

Work Stoppages [53]

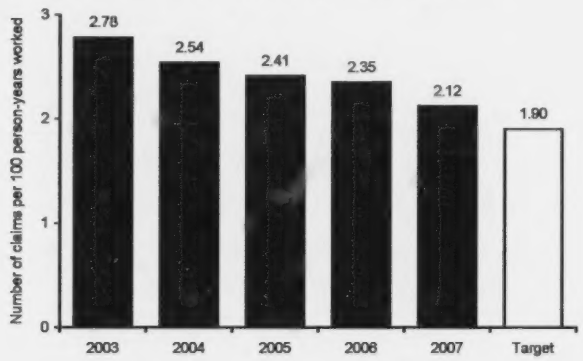
Percentage of collective bargaining agreements settled without a work stoppage (strike or lockout).



- **In 2007-08, 98% of the Collective Bargaining Agreements were settled without a work stoppage, meeting the established target.** The Alberta government ensured this positive result by providing expertise and third-party impartial support to labour and management in resolving collective bargaining disputes, promoting innovative practices, and promoting alternative dispute resolution.
- Alberta's vibrant economy and the implementation of the historic agreement between the Government of Alberta and the Alberta Teachers' Association added many challenges in the effective resolution of labour relation issues. Contributory factors included a shortage of skilled workers, a decrease in unemployment rates and an increase in the level of business competition.
- These factors could have resulted in increased conflict in union-management relationships and likelihood of work stoppages. The current result of 98% was considered a major achievement given these added challenges.

Workplace Lost-time Claim (LTC) Rate [54]

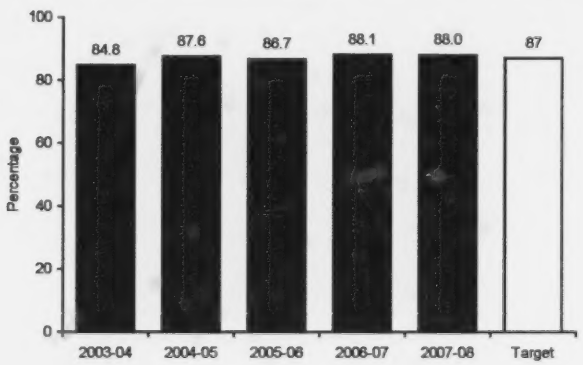
Number of lost-time claims per 100 person-years worked.



- **In 2007, the provincial Lost-time Claim rate was 2.12 for Alberta employers. Although it missed the target of 1.9, this record-setting safety performance continued the downward trend of the LTC rate in recent years.**
- A LTC rate of 2.12 represents about 21,000 fewer lost-time injuries each year and more than $400 million in direct annual claims cost savings to the Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta when compared to the 2000 rate of 3.4.
- It demonstrates the ongoing efforts of the Alberta government to increase the awareness of workplace health and safety issues among employers and workers and to reduce the probability of workplace injury and disease through the Work Safe Alberta initiative.

Effectiveness of Human Rights Protection [55]

Percentage of adult Albertans who believe human rights are well protected in Alberta.



- **In 2007-08, 88.0% of adult Albertans felt human rights were very well or fairly well protected in Alberta.** These results remained high, essentially equaling the result in 2006-07 and are above the target of 87%.
- Results were influenced by considerable consultation work undertaken in the area of human rights and multiculturalism, as well as information and support provided to communities and workplaces in Alberta.
- Examples include: workshops with approximately 2,900 participants on building respectful and inclusive workplaces, displays at 20 events targeting an estimated audience of approximately 4,300, and a network of municipalities and partners were involved in activities promoted by the Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination.

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GOAL EIGHT 8 Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources

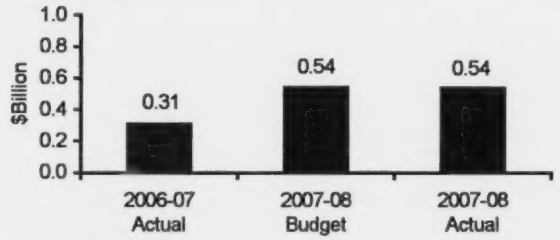
What the Goal Means

Participation in community and cultural activities and enjoyment of the province's historical resources and parks and protected areas are essential to Albertans' high quality of life. Supporting the nonprofit and voluntary sector, libraries, sport and recreation, the arts and heritage fosters a culturally vibrant province, enhances quality of life for all Albertans and attracts the creative and skilled knowledge workers Alberta needs to ensure its continued economic prosperity. The preservation of Alberta's natural heritage and historical resources is realized through a network of provincial parks and protected areas and world renowned museums and historic sites that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism.

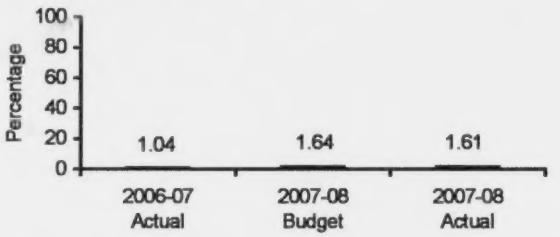
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $538 million toward the support of the province's natural, historical and cultural resources, which includes funding from the Alberta Lottery Fund.

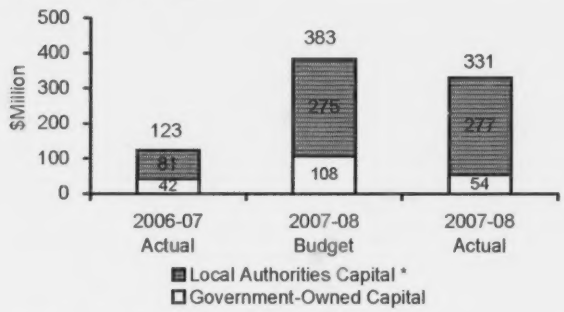
Goal Eight Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

GOAL EIGHT 8 Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources

Progress Report on Strategies

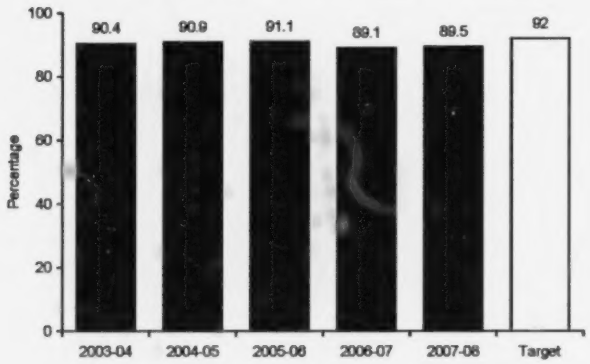
2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Develop a Community Spirit Program for Charitable Giving and establish a Community Spirit Fund. (Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture)	**Support was increased for Alberta charities and non-profit organizations through the creation of the donor-driven Community Spirit Donation Grant Program,** effective April 2008, which will help increase private charitable donations in the province. This complements the $80 million enhanced charitable tax credit announced in 2007.
Develop policy recommendations for the not-for-profit/voluntary sector, including a non-profit/voluntary sector framework and agreement. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	**A Memorandum of Understanding, the Framework for Collaboration** was signed with leaders of the non-profit/voluntary sector to examine, clarify and strengthen the relationship between the province and the sector.
Lead the development of a culture policy encompassing Alberta's cultural, historical and natural heritage. (Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture)	**The Spirit of Alberta: Alberta's Cultural Policy was released, which provides a decision-making framework for the support, growth and development of Alberta's culture. Further initiatives include: $4.5 million in additional funding to the Alberta Foundation for the Arts in 2007-08** in support of over 1,300 artists and arts organizations; the provision of $1.5 million for a new grant program to assist provincial sport and recreation associations to support their volunteers; and a partnership with the Indigenous Sport Council of Alberta to develop a program to improve and expand sport and recreation activities for Aboriginal youth.
Renew infrastructure for provincial parks and recreation areas, visitor information centres, community public-use facilities, historic sites, museums and interpretive centres. (Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture)	**There was a one-time increase of $29.2 million in capital maintenance funding to assist in upgrading Alberta's network of more than 500 provincial parks and protected areas.** Projects completed in 2007-08 include: upgrading provincial park water treatment systems at Pigeon Lake, Park Lake, Wabamun, Fish Creek and Cypress Hills provincial parks. The Eagle Point Provincial Park and Blue Rapids Provincial Recreation Area were established to help protect environmentally sensitive landscapes by adding close to 6,900 hectares of land to the province's parks system. Exhibits and educational outreach programming in museums such as the Royal Tyrrell Museum were also improved.

GOAL EIGHT 8 Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources

Performance Measures

Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas [56]

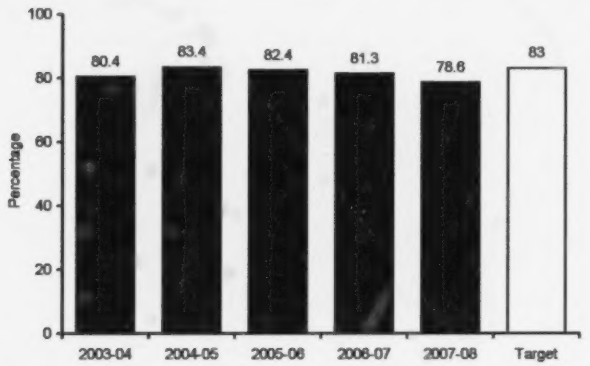
Visitor satisfaction with experiences at provincial parks and recreation areas.



- **Visitor satisfaction with experiences at provincial parks and recreation areas increased slightly from 89.1% in 2006-07 to 89.5% in 2007-08, but was below the target of 92%.**
- Visitors' satisfaction is influenced by several factors, including interactions with other visitors, programs offered during the visit, public awareness of facilities and services, service provided by contractors and park staff and the age, condition and cleanliness of facilities.
- Alberta's provincial parks and recreation areas continue to attract over eight million visits a year.

Participation in Sport and Recreation [57]

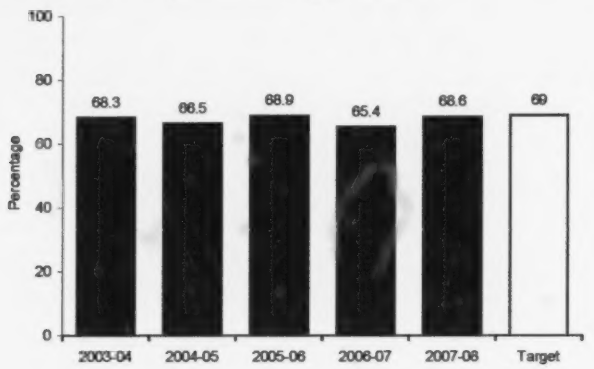
Participation in sport and recreational activities by adult Albertans.



- **The percentage of adult Albertans who participated in sport and recreational activities decreased to 78.6% in 2007-08, 2.7% lower than last year, and below the 83% target.**
- Results may be affected by many external influences such as lifestyle choices, time pressures, family responsibilities, careers, the disposable income Albertans have to spend on sport and recreational activities, admission fees to recreational facilities, user fees for areas that offer recreational benefit, and demographic changes.
- A continued emphasis on active living strategies that are promoted and encouraged by the government of Alberta is required to continue to strive for the 83% participation target. Additionally, continued research regarding the positive results that active living has on overall health and wellness may increase participation in sport and recreation over the next few years.

Level of Community Volunteerism [58]

Level of community volunteerism by adult Albertans.



- **The percentage of adult Albertans who volunteered increased from 65.4% in 2006-07 to 68.6% in 2007-08, essentially meeting the target of 69%.**
- Common barriers among non-volunteers include not having the time to volunteer and being unable to make a long-term commitment. Given a prosperous economy with an increasing job market, many Albertans who are now working do not have the same amount of free time to volunteer and are therefore giving through in-kind donations and financial donations versus volunteering their time.
- Volunteerism in Alberta was supported through providing financial assistance to nonprofit organizations; delivering governance workshops and presentations; training volunteer instructors; supporting the Vitalize 2007 conference and partnering with Volunteer Alberta to facilitate a provincial focus on Volunteer Week in Alberta.

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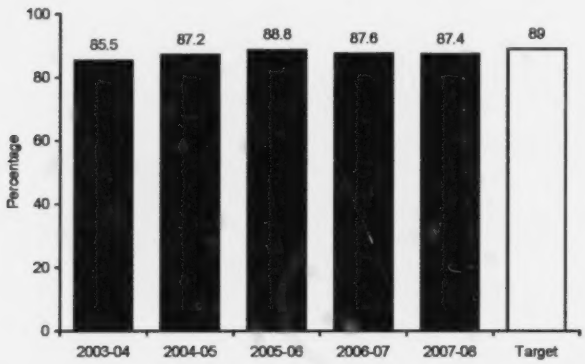
Performance Measures - *continued*

Participation in Arts Activities or Events [59]

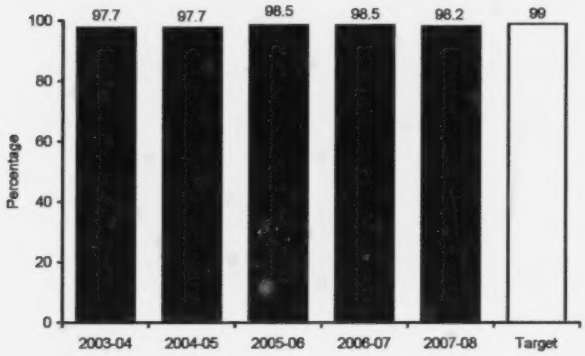
Participation in arts activities or events by adult Albertans.



- **The percentage of adult Albertans who attended or participated in arts activities or events remained over 87% in 2007-08, but was below the target of 89%.**
- Albertans' decisions to attend and participate in arts activities or events are influenced by many factors, including the wide array of entertainment options available, personal and employment commitments and the ability of arts events to attract audiences.
- The release of The Spirit of Alberta: Alberta's Cultural Policy in January 2008 and the implementation of related strategies is anticipated to increase Albertans general awareness of the arts and culture, which may lead to increased participation.

Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Historic Sites, Museums and Interpretive Centres [60]

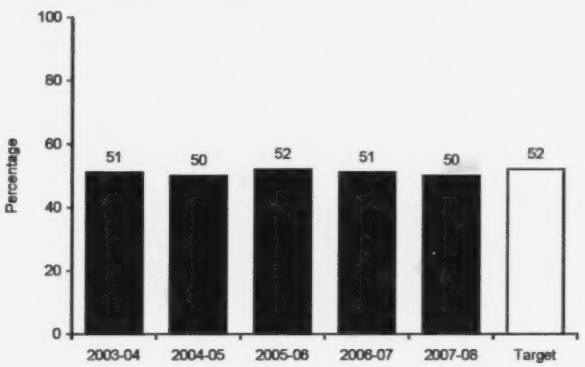
Visitor satisfaction with experiences at provincial historic sites, museums and interpretive centres.



- **In 2007-08, 98.2% of visitors reported overall satisfaction with their visit to a provincial historic site, museum or interpretive centre. These results remained high and nearly met the target of 99%.**
- Considerable opportunities for Albertans and visitors to experience the province's rich cultural diversity and heritage were generated through the government's support for cultural events and through the operation of provincial historic sites, museums and interpretive centres.

Public Library Use [61]

Usage of public library services by adult Albertans.



- **Adult Albertans who used a public library decreased slightly from 51% in 2006-07 to 50% in 2007-08 and was slightly below the target of 52%.** Public library use by adult Albertans may have been influenced by several factors such as library hours of operation, time constraints and the increasing use of electronic sources of information, such as the Internet.
- Usage data indicates annual visits have decreased slightly although the percentage of the population served by public libraries increased two percent reflecting the overall population growth of 1.9%. However, traditional library usage increased: circulation increased 1.4% and the number of library cardholders increased 1.9%. Furthermore, the use of networked library services (the Internet) has been growing steadily, interlibrary loan traffic increased 7.9% in 2006, and virtual visits (library's and library system's website and/or online catalogue) increased 19%, from 22.1 to 26.3 million virtual visits.

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GOAL NINE 9 Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities

What the Goal Means

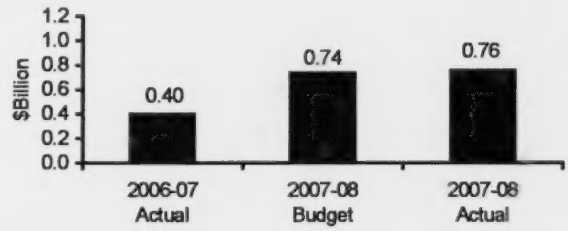
Community and regional development, including community renewal projects, beautification and land rehabilitation are key to growth, sustainability, and quality of life for Albertans. The development of a financially sustainable, efficient and responsive local government sector, which provides the services and infrastructure Albertans and businesses need, is encouraged through partnerships, cooperation, and an appropriate legislative framework and the implementation of a provincial Land-use Framework.

Through Strengthening Relationships: The Government of Alberta's Aboriginal Policy Framework, the province is committed to increasing the participation of First Nations, Métis and other Aboriginal people in the social and economic life of Alberta. Increased participation will result in improved quality of life and contribute to the province's long-term vision of Alberta as a place where Aboriginal Albertans have achieved a socio-economic status equivalent to that of other Albertans.

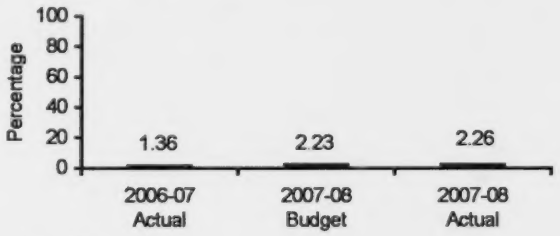
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the provincial government directed $755 million toward Aboriginal issues not addressed under other government goals.

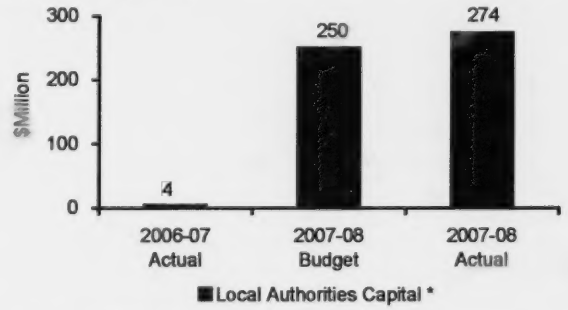
Goal Nine Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

GOAL NINE 9 Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities

Progress Report on Strategies

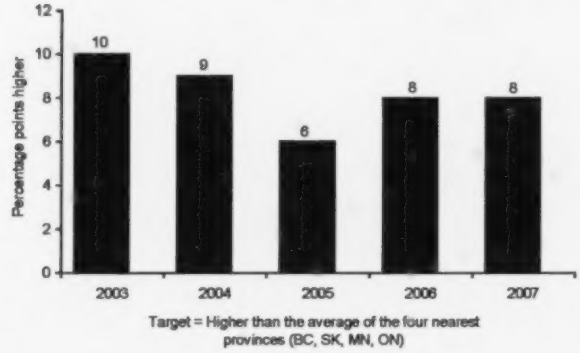
2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Support and work with municipalities to implement the approved housing and municipal support recommendations of the Oil Sands Ministerial Strategy Committee. (Treasury Board)	**The Oil Sands Sustainable Development Secretariat began work on a Community Development Plan that would see the acceleration of much needed housing development in the Fort McMurray region.** Innovative models are being considered that would ensure the timely delivery of reasonably priced housing.
Consult with municipal governments to develop guidelines for resolving regional planning issues. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	**Government has taken a leadership role in the development of the Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan and has provided support to the Calgary Regional Partnership.** Efforts underway in the capital region and the greater Calgary area will lead to stronger regions that are able to more effectively capitalize on economic opportunities. The **Inter-municipal Dispute Resolution Program** continues to be an effective tool to promote cooperation and help resolve growth-related conflicts between municipalities.
Evaluate the impact of high growth on municipalities in order to help affected municipalities address capacity issues. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	**In addition to the new long-term funding of the Municipal Sustainability Initiative, funding through other grant programs has been used by municipalities on a wide variety of projects** that have lead to better coordinated responses to growth and improved service delivery for Albertans. Significant support was provided to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo to assist the region in dealing with growth-related challenges and allow for growth to be managed more effectively.
Finalize the Aboriginal consultation strategy. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	Government continued to work with First Nations and industry partners to determine which First Nations should be consulted regarding resource development projects. **The first Annual Quality Assurance Assessment for consultation was concluded and progress was made on revised consultation guidelines specific to the oil sands region.** Support continued for two programs which assisted First Nations involved in the consultation process: the Traditional Use Studies Program and the First Nations Consultation Capacity Investment Program.
Finalize the long-term governance and funding arrangements with the Métis Settlements. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	The Métis Settlements General Council submitted a business case for long-term future arrangements with Alberta. Based, in part, on this business case, **the government agreed to a three-year $18 million funding arrangement subject to the negotiation of an agreement with the Métis Settlements General Council. The objectives of the funding are effective governance, enhanced accountability and long-term sustainability.**
Coordinate discussions and initiatives to improve Aboriginal participation in the economy and economic development in Aboriginal communities. (International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations)	**A review of the First Nations Economic Partnership Initiative was completed** and has been shared with First Nations and industry partners. **An agreement in principle has been reached on the Bigstone Treaty land entitlement claim.**
Bring forward a response to recommendations from the Minister's Council on Municipal Sustainability on roles and responsibilities and new long-term sustainable funding arrangements with municipalities. (Municipal Affairs and Housing)	The government responded favourably to the majority of recommendations of the Minister's Council on Municipal Sustainability. These recommendations serve as a starting point for strengthening inter-municipal co-ordination and long-term municipal sustainability. **One of the key outcomes of the report of the Minister's Council was the development of the Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI).** The MSI is an unprecedented 10-year funding commitment that is assisting municipalities in meeting growth related challenges and enhancing long-term sustainability by providing secure, long-term funding that can be used to address local priorities.

GOAL NINE 9 Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities

Performance Measures

Aboriginal Affairs [62]

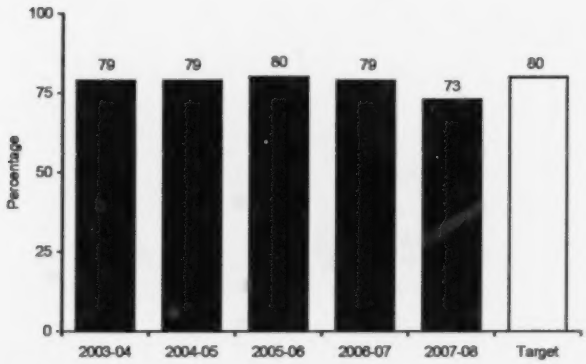
Public approval rating on Aboriginal issues compared to the average of the four nearest provinces.



- **In 2007, the Alberta government had an eight percent higher approval rating on Aboriginal issues compared to the average rating of the four nearest provinces. This result was on par with the previous year and met the performance target for 2007.**
- The rating for Alberta has remained constant over the last few years: 51% in 2005, 49% in 2006 and 50% in 2007.

Albertans' Satisfaction with their Local Governments [63]

Percentage satisfied.



- **In 2007-08, 73% of Albertans were satisfied with their local governments, below the target of 80%.** The results show a six percent decrease in Albertans' level of satisfaction.
- While unable to determine conclusively the factors causing this decrease, the survey was conducted just prior to the municipal election so increased press coverage and candidate debate on municipal issues may have had an effect. Many municipalities are also facing challenges in addressing growth and capacity related issues in their communities.
- The results in previous years indicated a fairly constant level of satisfaction among Albertans with their municipal governments.

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GOAL TEN 10 Alberta will have effective and efficient transportation infrastructure

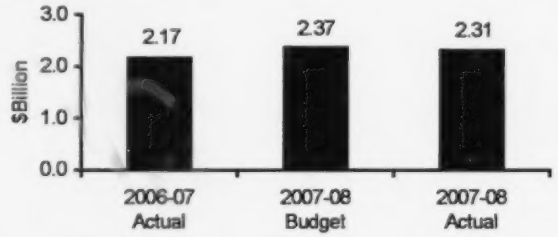
What the Goal Means

Alberta's continued growth depends on many factors including infrastructure to get goods to market. Increased competitiveness in domestic and international markets is more attainable with infrastructure, communications and utilities that are managed effectively and efficiently.

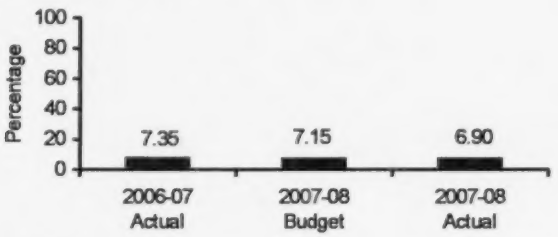
Expenses and Capital Plan Spending

In 2007-08, the Alberta government directed $2,306 million to support Alberta's transportation infrastructure.

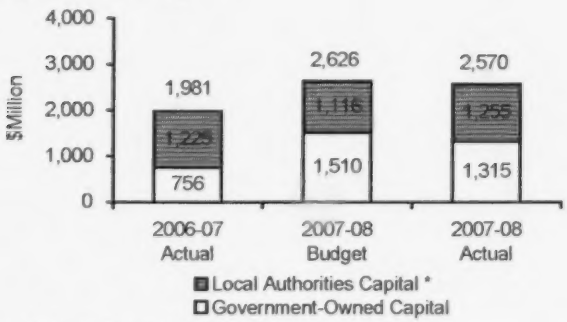
Goal Ten Expense



Percent of Total Expense



Capital Plan Spending



* Local Authorities Capital is also included in the Goal Expense amount.

GOAL TEN 10 Alberta will have effective and efficient transportation infrastructure

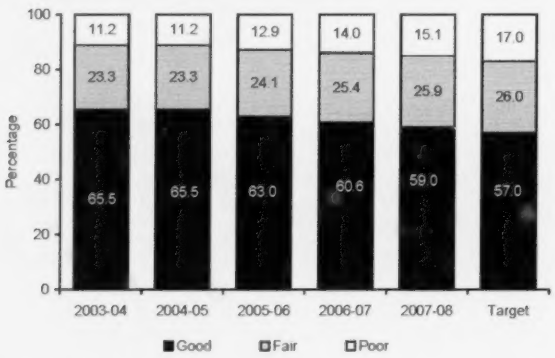
Progress Report on Strategies

2007-10 Strategies	Outcomes
Expand the capacity of Alberta's highway system to address growth pressures. (Infrastructure and Transportation)	Government continues to expand the highway system and develop strategic economic corridors such as the North-South Trade Corridor, extending from Coutts at the Alberta-United States border to the British Columbia border west of Grande Prairie, to enable the safe transport of goods and people. **The government has now completed 1,055 kilometres of twinning construction on the North-South Trade Corridor and initiated twinning of Highway 63 south of Fort McMurray. The province also continued to develop ring roads in the province's two major metropolitan areas** to ensure efficient and effective transportation systems in these two cities. Government also provided support to municipalities to address local transportation infrastructure priorities through grant programs such as the Alberta Municipal Infrastructure Program, Cities Special Transportation Grant, Streets Improvement Program, and Rural Transportation partnership.
Develop a new provincial aviation strategy to explore options to ensure the viability of small airports in Alberta. (Infrastructure and Transportation)	Government has developed a strategy and will continue to explore options to ensure Albertans are both well served by community airports and are getting an optimal return on their investment.

Performance Measures

Physical Condition of Provincial Highways [64]

Physical condition of pavement as good, fair or poor.



- The results for 2007-08 indicate that **the percentages of paved highway in good, fair and poor condition are 59.0%, 25.9% and 15.1% respectively. Performance is better than the established targets** but still shows a continuing deterioration.
- A significant amount of the paved provincial highway network is approaching an age where rehabilitation may be necessary. The province is addressing this challenge and has made increasing investment in highway repaving a priority.
- The province continues to provide innovative solutions to expand, manage and maintain the existing highway network and accommodate increasing traffic volumes safely. The provincial highway network consists of approximately 31,000 kilometres of roadways, of which about 27,000 kilometres are paved.

Expense by Goal (Core Business)

(millions of dollars)

	Goal (Core Business)	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget*	2007-08 Actual
1	Alberta will have a diversified and prosperous economy (Agriculture, Resource Management and Economic Development)	1,959	2,129	1,909
2	Albertans will be well prepared for lifelong learning and work (Education)	7,976	8,568	8,884
3	The high quality of Alberta's environment will be sustained (Environment)	218	238	345
4	Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally (General Government; and Debt Servicing)	1,198	1,546	1,466
5	Albertans will be healthy (Health)	10,878	12,259	12,281
6	Albertans will be independent and our children will be well cared for (Human Support Services; and Housing)	3,193	3,497	3,655
7	Alberta will be a safe place to live, work, and raise families (Protection of Persons and Property)	1,208	1,183	1,293
8	Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources (Recreation and Culture)	308	541	538
9	Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities (Regional Planning and Development)	400	736	755
10	Alberta will have effective and efficient transportation infrastructure (Transportation, Communications and Utilities)	2,169	2,365	2,306
	Total Program and Debt Servicing Expense	29,507	33,062	33,432

* Budget numbers in the Government of Alberta Annual Report have been restated to reflect transfers for capital emergent projects totalling $51.6 million and transfers for capital project planning totalling $11.5 million from Infrastructure and Transportation to other ministries; and to reflect reclassification of $83 million in capital grants and $4 million in operating expense to Capital Investment. Also included in the budget restatement is the transfer of responsibility for funding of the pre-1992 portion of the Alberta Teacher's Retirement Fund from the Ministry of Education to Finance. Budget numbers appearing in the ministry annual reports are as published in the original budget tabled on April 19, 2007.

Expense by Goal by Ministry, 2007-08 Actual

(millions of dollars)

	Goals											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Total
Legislative Assembly	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-		86
Advanced Education and Technology	232	3,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,233
Agriculture and Food	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		832
Children's Services	-	-	-	-	-	976	-	-	-	-		976
Education	-	5,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,619
Employment, Immigration and Industry	81	258	-	2	30	451	45	-	3	-		870
Energy	219	-	13	46	-	-	-	-	-	16		294
Environment	-	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		266
Executive Council	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		23
Finance	34	-	-	396	66	-	30	-	320	-		846
Health and Wellness	-	-	-	-	12,062	-	-	-	-	-		12,062
Infrastructure and Transportation	26	6	32	460	25	3	38	-	4	2,290		2,884
International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations	16	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	40	-		64
Justice	-	-	-	-	-	69	313	-	-	-		382
Municipal Affairs and Housing	-	-	-	37	-	503	62	28	387	-		1,017
Seniors and Community Supports	-	-	-	-	98	1,634	-	-	-	-		1,732
Service Alberta	3	-	-	181	-	-	88	-	-	-		272
Solicitor General and Public Security	-	-	-	-	-	19	496	2	-	-		517
Sustainable Resource Development	235	-	34	-	-	-	215	-	-	-		484
Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture	231	-	-	-	-	-	6	508	-	-		745
Treasury Board	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	-		14
Total Program Expense	1,909	8,884	345	1,252	12,281	3,655	1,293	538	755	2,306		33,218
Debt Servicing Costs	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-		214
Total Program and Debt Servicing Expense	1,909	8,884	345	1,466	12,281	3,655	1,293	538	755	2,306		33,432
Pension Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	2,290
Total Expense	1,909	8,884	345	1,466	12,281	3,655	1,293	538	755	2,306		35,722

Capital Plan by Goal (Core Business)**

(millions of dollars)

	Goal (Core Business)	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2007-08 Actual
1	Alberta will have a diversified and prosperous economy (Agriculture, Resource Management and Economic Development)	82	142	112
2	Albertans will be well prepared for lifelong learning and work (Education)	978	1,256	1,526
3	The high quality of Alberta's environment will be sustained (Environment)	118	198	158
4	Alberta will have a financially stable, open and accountable government and maintain its strong position nationally and internationally (General Government; and Debt Servicing)	393	267	320
5	Albertans will be healthy (Health)	934	1,220	1,290
6	Albertans will be independent and our children will be well cared for (Human Support Services; and Housing)	122	206	348
7	Alberta will be a safe place to live, work, and raise families (Protection of Persons and Property)	34	159	42
8	Albertans will have the opportunity to enjoy the province's natural, historical and cultural resources (Recreation and Culture)	123	383	331
9	Alberta will have strong and effective municipalities and self-reliant Aboriginal communities (Regional Planning and Development)	4	250	274
10	Alberta will have effective and efficient transportation infrastructure (Transportation, Communications and Utilities)	1,981	2,626	2,570
	Total Capital Plan	4,769	6,707	6,971

** Capital plan spending includes support for both Local Authorities Capital (Capital Grants and Other Infrastructure Support), which is included in the amounts presented in the Tables on the facing page, and Government-Owned Capital (Capital Investment in Government-Owned Projects).

Core Businesses Key

The following is a brief description of the general areas of the government's work for each of its core businesses.

Agriculture, Resource Management and Economic Development – includes programs and services related to agriculture, fish and game, oil and gas, forestry, economic development for industry and trade, tourism and other economic sectors, labour force development and immigration, and research establishments. Also includes provincial grants for related capital infrastructure.

Debt Servicing Costs – includes interest and other charges pertaining to servicing of the public debt, including debt-servicing costs for accumulated debt obligations, which are matched to investments locked into the Debt Retirement Account.

Education – includes early childhood services to secondary education (e.g., school boards, schools, teachers, curricula, textbooks and classroom resources), post-secondary education (e.g., universities, colleges, apprenticeships, industry training and support to adult learners) and retraining (skills upgrading). Also includes provincial grants to local authorities for related capital infrastructure.

Environment – includes programs and services related to sustainable environmental management, ensuring safe and adequate supplies of water, actions taken on climate change and protection of the land.

General Government – includes the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, government and legislative staff and officials, international and intergovernmental relations, and general administration (including budgeting and accounting, tax and revenue collection, and communications).

Health – includes health services for all Albertans, including hospital services, medical care, drug programs, preventive care, x-rays, alcohol and drug rehabilitation, and health services for persons with disabilities. Also includes provincial grants to local authorities for related capital infrastructure.

Housing – includes housing of seniors, low-income families and those with special needs. Also includes provincial grants for related capital infrastructure.

Human Support Services – includes services for people in need including child protection services, income support for adults and seniors, services for victims of crime, provision of legal aid, supports for people with disabilities and support for those unable to work due to illness or disability.

Protection of Persons and Property – includes programs and services related to public security, policing, the judicial system, human rights, maintenance enforcement, firefighting, related regulation, labour relations, safe work environments, and correctional and rehabilitation services.

Recreation and Culture – includes programs and services related to recreation, sport, culture, historical artefacts and sites, museums, libraries, and provincial parks and protected areas. Also includes provincial grants for related capital infrastructure.

Regional Planning and Development – includes community and regional development affairs and services including planning and zoning, Aboriginal communities, and land claim negotiations and settlements.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities – includes programs and services related to provincial transportation including air, road and rail transport, telecommunications, pipelines, and gas and electricity utilities. Also includes provincial grants to local authorities for related capital infrastructure.

Sources and Notes

(1) **Gross Domestic Product**
Source: Statistics Canada – Provincial Economic Accounts, and Finance
Note: Historical results revised by Statistics Canada.

(2) **Total Goods Exports**
Source: (a) Statistics Canada
Note: 2004-07 historical results revised by Statistics Canada. Also, the percentage changes in the graph are calculated from unrounded data. (b) Statistics Canada made a significant downward adjustment to crude oil exports for the years 2004-2007. This revision was the result of a provincial misallocation of oil exports: not enough was allocated to Newfoundland and Saskatchewan and too much to Alberta. For the period 2004-2006, the average annual estimate of crude oil exports (and hence of total goods exports) was lowered by $3.8 billion. For the period 2005-2007 the downward adjustment was approximately $5 billion a year, mainly due to an estimated $7 billion revision to 2007 oil exports.

(3) **Personal Disposable Income**
Source: Statistics Canada – Provincial Economic Accounts
Note: Historical results revised by Statistics Canada.

(4) **Labour Productivity**
Source: Statistics Canada and Employment, Immigration and Industry
Note: Historical results revised by Statistics Canada.

(5) **Manufacturing and Service Industry Investment**
Source: Statistics Canada and Employment, Immigration and Industry
Note: 2006 results revised by Statistics Canada.

(6) **Upstream Oil and Gas Industry Investment**
Source: Statistics Canada, Private and Public Investment in Canada (PPI) publications
Note: Historical results have been revised due to the adoption of a new data source (PPI).

(7) **Manufacturing and Service Exports**
Source: Statistics Canada and Employment, Immigration and Industry
Note: The 2003-2006 results were revised by Statistics Canada and Employment, Immigration and Industry. Percentage change from the previous year is calculated from unrounded data.

(8) **Total Tourism Expenditures**
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey (renamed in 2005 to Travel Survey of Residents of Canada) and the International Travel Survey, and Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture
Note: The 2006 estimate was revised to reflect the release of the 2006 International Travel Survey. Results for 2005, 2006 and 2007 are estimates based on historical data provided by Statistics Canada.

(9) **Labour Force Participation Rate**
Source: Statistics Canada

(10) **Government Support for Innovation**
Source: Statistics Canada and Government of Alberta Annual Reports

(11) **Sponsored Research at Alberta Universities**
Source: Advanced Education and Technology

(12) **Business Expenditures on Research and Development**
Source: Statistics Canada
Note: Historical results (2002-04) have been revised by Statistics Canada to reflect new information available on business expenditures on research and development in Alberta.

(13) **Literacy and Numeracy**
Source: Education

Sources and Notes - *continued*

(14) **Dropout Rate (K-12)**
Source: Education

(15) **High School Completion Rate (K-12)**
Source: Education

(16) **High School to Post-secondary Transition**
Source: Education

(17) **Educational Attainment of Albertans**
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

(18) **Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Albertans**
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

(19) **Adult Participation in Learning**
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

(20) **Lifelong Learning**
Source: Advanced Education and Technology and Education

(21) **Employment Rate of Recent Alberta Advanced Education Graduates** (biennial survey)
Source: Advanced Education and Technology
Note: Results for Journeyperson available in 2008-09.

(22) **Employment Rates of Albertans Age 25-34 by Highest Level of Education**
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

(23) **Skill Development** (biennial survey)
Source: Advanced Education and Technology and Education

(24) **Skills Development**
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry and Advanced Education and Technology
Note: Results for 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been revised to reflect improvements in methodology.

(25) **Physical Condition of Learning Facilities**
Source: Infrastructure & Transportation
Note: Good is defined as adequate for intended use and expected to provide continued service life with average maintenance. Fair means aging components are nearing the end of their life cycle and require additional expenditure for renewal or refurbishing. Poor means upgrading is required to comply with minimum codes or standards and deterioration has reached the point where major repairs or replacement are necessary. Results for 2007-08 were not available for schools due to timing of data availability. Results will be published in the 2007-08 Infrastructure and Transportation Annual Report.

(26) **Air Quality Index**
Source: Environment, Wood Buffalo Environment Association, Peace Airshed Zone Association, Parkland Airshed Management Zone, Fort Air Partnership and Palliser Airshed Society

(27) **River Water Quality Index**
Source: Environment

(28) **Drinking Water Safety Indicator**
Source: Environment
Note: Facility Design Standards – Results are based on 1997 or 2006 standards, as applicable.

Sources and Notes - *continued*

(29) **Effective Water Management Infrastructure**
Source: Environment
Note: Good is defined as adequate for intended use and expected to provide continued service life with average maintenance. Fair means aging components are nearing the end of their life cycle and require additional expenditure for renewal or refurbishing. Poor means upgrading is required to comply with minimum codes or standards and deterioration has reached the point where major repairs or replacement are necessary.

(30) **Municipal Solid Waste to Landfills**
Source: Environment

(31) **Alberta's Credit Rating**
Source: Federal Department of Finance, and Finance
Note: Historical data revised by the Federal Department of Finance.

(32) **Tax Load**
Source: Federal Department of Finance, and Finance
Note: Historical data revised by the Federal Department of Finance.

(33) **Albertans' Satisfaction with Access to Services and Information**
Source: Ipsos Reid (2007-08): Survey of Albertans

(34) **Physical Condition of Government-owned and Operated Buildings**
Source: Infrastructure and Transportation

(35) **Life Expectancy at Birth**
Source: Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics Registry, Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan Stakeholder Registry – Alberta data

(36) **Self-Reported Health Status**
Source: 2007 and 2008: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta; 2006: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by IPSOS; 2004-2005: Public Survey about Health and the Health System in Alberta – Alberta Health and Wellness conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta.

(37) **Participation in Healthy Behaviour** (biennial survey)
Source: Statistics Canada – Canadian Community Health Survey
Note: 2007 results not available at time of publication, therefore, latest available data is 2005 compared to 2007-08 targets.

(38) **Ease of Access to Services**
Source: 2007 and 2008: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta; 2006: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by IPSOS; 2004-2005: Public Survey about Health and the Health System in Alberta – Alberta Health and Wellness conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta.

(39) **Public Rating of Health System Overall**
Source: 2007 and 2008: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta; 2006: HQCA Satisfaction with Healthcare Survey – Health Quality Council of Alberta conducted by IPSOS; 2004-2005: Public Survey about Health and the Health System in Alberta – Alberta Health and Wellness conducted by the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Alberta.

(40) **Physical Condition of Health Facilities**
Source: Infrastructure and Transportation, Regional Health Authorities
Note: Good is defined as adequate for intended use and expected to provide continued service life with average maintenance. Fair means aging components are nearing the end of their life cycle and require additional expenditure for renewal or refurbishing. Poor means upgrading is required to comply with minimum codes or standards and deterioration has reached the point where major repairs or replacement are necessary.

Sources and Notes - *continued*

(41) **Well-being of Children**
Source: Human Resources and Social Development Canada
Note: Results for 2000 to 2002 have been revised since Measuring Up 2007.

(42) **Support for Albertans with Low Incomes**
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry

(43) **Economic Status of Albertans**
Source: Human Resources and Social Development Canada
Note: Results for 2000 to 2002 have been revised since Measuring Up 2007.

(44) **Social and Emotional Development**
Source: Statistics Canada and Social Development Canada – National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
Note: [a] and [b] Phipps, S. and Lethbridge, L. Income and the Outcomes of Children. Statistics Canada Research Paper, 2006. http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/11F0019MIE/11F0019MIE2006281.pdf

(45) **Parenting Skills**
Source: Statistics Canada and Social Development Canada – National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
Note: Results for Alberta and Canada in all four years have been restated from what has been reported in previous years.

(46) **Support for Albertans with Developmental Disabilities** (biennial survey)
Source: Seniors and Community Supports, Persons with Developmental Disabilities Family and Guardian Satisfaction Survey
Note: Target and results not available for 2007-08. Next survey conducted 2008-09.

(47) **Support for Families with Low Income with Children** (biennial survey)
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry
Note: Target and results not available for 2007-08. Next survey conducted 2008-09.

(48) **Support for Albertans with Low Income who Need Temporary Help**
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry

(49) **Seniors' Average Total Income**
Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Seniors Data, Table 5, Sources of Income of Senior Individuals by Age Group

(50) **Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood**
Source: Solicitor General and Public Security and Justice and Attorney General 2008 Survey of Albertans

(51) **Property Crime Rate**
Source: Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Note: 2002-2005 Historical data (for Alberta) revised by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

(52) **Violent Crime Rate**
Source: (a) Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; (b) Silver, Warren, Crime Statistics in Canada, 2006, Statistics Canada Juristat, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 27, no. 5, pg. 8
Note: 2002-2005 Historical data (for Alberta) revised by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

(53) **Work Stoppages**
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry

(54) **Workplace Lost-time Claim Rate**
Source: Employment, Immigration and Industry and Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta

(55) **Effectiveness of Human Rights Protection**
Source: Research Innovations Inc., Survey of Albertans

Sources and Notes - *continued*

(56) **Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas**
Source: Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture, Camper Satisfaction Survey

(57) **Participation in Sport and Recreation**
Source: Research Innovations Inc., Survey of Albertans

(58) **Level of Community Volunteerism**
Source: Research Innovations Inc., Survey of Albertans

(59) **Participation in Arts Activities or Events**
Source: Research Innovations Inc., Survey of Albertans

(60) **Visitor Satisfaction with Provincial Historic Sites, Museums and Interpretive Centres**
Source: Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture, Heritage Facilities Visitor Survey

(61) **Public Library Use**
Source: Research Innovations Inc., Survey of Albertans

(62) **Aboriginal Affairs**
Source: International, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Relations and Environics Research Group Limited: Focus Canada report

(63) **Albertans' Satisfaction with their Local Governments**
Source: Municipal Affairs and Housing – Albertans' Satisfaction with their Municipal Government Survey – Environics Research Group Limited Focus Alberta Omnibus Survey

(64) **Physical Condition of Provincial Highways**
Source: Infrastructure and Transportation